LOTUS LEAVES
FOR THE YOUNG
No. 1.

Theosophical Publishing House
Adyar, Madras, India
Benares, India; Chicago, U. S. A.
T. P. S., London
1913.

LEGENDS AND TALES

BY

ANNIE BESANT

LOTUS LEAVES FOR THE YOUNG

THIS series is written for the young by lovers of the young, that they may learn of "high thoughts and noble deeds," and so weave for their own young lives chaplets of fair blossoms wherewith to crown their manhood and womanhood. Many a virtue is best learned by dwelling on a life which embodies it, for

> Lives of great men all remind us
> We can make our lives sublime,
> And, departing, leave behind us
> Footprints on the sands of time.

The series will also contain teachings which form the foundations of character, and which, learned in youth, will prove a sure rock amid all the storms of life.

That the booklets issued may be useful to those for whom they are planned is the hope with which they are sent out into the world.

THE PUBLISHER

Copyright Registered
All Rights Reserved

For Permission to translate apply to
THE THEOSOPHICAL PUBLISHING HOUSE
Adyar, Madras, India

FOREWORD

THESE stories were written many years ago, and had a wide circulation in their original form. They are old-world tales re-told for modern children, and breathe the spirit which inspires to heroic action. The modern world has need of the self-sacrifice of Gaṅgā, of the courage of Perseus, and its Helpers of to-morrow are among the young of to-day.

ANNIE BESANT

CONTENTS

	PAGE
GAṄGĀ, THE RIVER MAID	1
THE STEALING OF PERSEPHONE	6
THE FIRST ROSES	10
THE DROWNING OF THE WORLD	15
THE WANDERING JEW	19
PERSEUS, THE SAVIOUR	36
THE STORY OF HYPATIA	45

GAṄGĀ, THE RIVER MAID

A Legend of Āryāvarṭa

Far away, in the vast range of mountains that guards Āryāvarṭa against invasions from the north, the great God Shiva lay asleep. Around Him rose the sky-piercing, snow-capped peaks of the mighty Himālayās; and as He slept, His tangled hair, storm-tossed, wind-driven, was played with by King Frost, and the snow-maidens and ice-maidens of His court hung ice-drops on the hairs of head and face. And Shiva slept for many a hundred years, for He was weary; and while He slept, the sun blazed down on the vast plains and slopes and valleys of His land and burned up cruelly the green herbs and glorious trees, for there were at that time no rivers to water the arid soil; and the people cried aloud to Shiva for water, and Shiva slept.

Now in the mountains there lived a great King, Himavaṭ, with his fair wife Menā, mother of winged Maināka, and of a lovely maiden, whom they named Gaṅgā. As Gaṅgā one day wandered through her

father's snowy realm, she came to a beautiful ice-cavern that she had never seen before. Long icicles hung from the glittering walls; pillars of ice held up the lofty roof; and as she stood at the mouth, peeping in timidly, a ray of sunlight flashed past her into the cavern, and painted its seven colours on point, and arch, and shaft. Gaṅgā clapped her white hands with delight, and ran into the cavern; and there she stayed, while they searched for her high and low, and never dreamed of looking in the tangles of Shiva's hair, wherein the exquisite ice-cavern had been formed. At last Himavaṭ and Menā went to look for her, and chid her gently for her mischief when they found her; but when she showed them the fairy cavern they forgave her, and the three made their home there for many a year.

But one day Himavaṭ returned from a journey, and his heart was heavy and his face sad. "What ails you, King and husband?" whispered Menā quietly, and Gaṅgā nestled on her father's knee, and wound her soft arms round his neck. And the King spoke:

"The land suffers grievously for want of water; the crops are shrivelled, the cattle are wasting, men and women try in vain to still the moaning of their little ones. Shiva sleeps and heeds not the misery and there is no help in Gods for men."

He paused and no word broke the silence; yet hush! surely a soft breeze whispered through the

ice-cavern; from Gaṅgā's golden hair dropped sweet water, as the ice-wreath wherewith she had crowned herself slowly melted round her head. Himavaṭ looked at her and covered his face, and she whispered in his ears: "Is there no help for men?"

Then he raised his heavy eyes, tear-laden, and looked upon his child: "Aye, Gaṅgā, there is help, but it is hard to win. If a maiden pure as ice and white as snow would leave her home, and go and dwell forever in the sultry plains, then from her life freely given would flow life for the perishing people and her name would be sacred and beloved by all in Āryāvarta."

And Gaṅgā knew that her great father bade her take this work on her fair shoulders; but she turned away and hid herself in the recesses of her ice-cavern, and would not go forth. And ever the cry of the dying people went up to a sky like burnished brass, and their wail reached Gaṅgā in her cavern; but still she would not move.

And her father bade her go; and her mother weeping, prayed her to give her life for men; still Gaṅgā would not move. But one day Himavaṭ came in, with a child dying in his arms; the soft skin was blistered with the heat, the little lips black and parched, the mouth open, the eyes fixed and glassy; and Himavaṭ laid the child on Gaṅgā's lap, and said; "It dies of thirst." As Gaṅgā bent over the little face, a drop of water fell from her hair on the parched

lips, and the rose-red colour flashed back into them, and the babe opened its eyes and laughed for joy. Gaṅgā sprang to her feet:

"Aye, I will go, father, mother, I will go to save the perishing people, and to bring joy to the little ones who die for lack of water."

And the beauty of a great sacrifice came into her face, as she turned to the mouth of the ice-cavern, where she had dwelt in her innocent but selfish joy. And as she left the cavern there was a change and the fair form melted away, and the golden-bright hair and white hands vanished, and a stream of pure soft water, with white flecks of foam, danced over a bed of golden-bright sand, and the water whispered as it ran: "I am Gaṅgā, Gaṅgā, and I go to bless the thirsty plains, and to carry life to those dying for my stream."

And wherever Gaṅgā turned, flowers sprang up to welcome her, and stately trees bowed over her waters, and fainting cattle grew strong as they stood knee-deep in her shallows, and children romped and played with her wavelets, and strong men bathed in her torrents, and fair women laved their bodies in her pools. And Gaṅgā the Maiden became Gaṅgā the Mother, giver of life and joy and fertility to the broad plains of Āryāvarṭa.

So the life that was given became the source of life throughout the great Hinḍū land; and as she rolls ever towards the sea, Gaṅgā murmurs to herself:

"To give oneself for others is duty; to spread happiness around one's steps for others to gather up is truest joy."

And to this day the Hinḍū, dying afar off from the sacred river, prays that his ashes may be thrown into Gaṅgā's red-brown depths; and dying lips cry with their last breath, "Gaṅgā, Gaṅgā"; and dying eyes fix their last look on Gaṅgā's broad pure stream.

THE STEALING OF PERSEPHONE

A Legend of Greece

On the hills of Olympus was dispute. Zeus, the father of Gods and men sat listening on his throne; Eros lay weeping at his feet; Hera, the ox-eyed, sat gloomily in the background; Hermes stood by ready for flight, and listening eagerly to Pallas Athene, who vehemently urged on the assembled deities some decided course of action.

The circumstances were these: Demeter, the fruitful Earth-Goddess—called by the Latins Ceres, or Bona Dea, the good Goddess—had just embraced the knees of the cloud-compeller, and had craved his mighty aid; and she stood now waiting the answer to her appeal, and vowed by her corn and her golden fruit that famine should visit earth, and the high Gods fail of their accustomed offerings, if succour were not given her in her distress. For as her fair daughter Persephone wandered with her maidens over the plain of Enna, gathering the fragrant blossoms of that garden of Sicily, an earthquake had rent the ground at her

feet, and from the yawning gulf had uprisen Aides, the dark Ruler of the nether-world. He had leapt from his chariot, drawn by four black horses from whose nostrils darted fire ; and, clasping the shrieking maiden in his arms, had carried her in a whirlwind across hill and dale till he reached the Cyanian fount, and drove his chariot into the terrified waters, till they fled before the hoofs of his trampling steeds, and opened a way for him to pass into the dark Kingdom which he ruled. Near this fount had Demeter found her daughter's veil, tear-sodden, and Arethusa the nymph revealed to her the theft committed by dark Aides, and the place of her sad child's abode; for Aides had wedded Persephone, sore weeping, and she dwelt now in the dim Elysian fields, and bewailed the fair sunshine and the cool, soft airs of earth.

Thus had spoken Demeter, loud lamenting, and in vain had Zeus striven to win her favour for her enforced son-in-law, the mighty King of the Shades and of all the dead. Then had grey-eyed Pallas Athene pleaded the mother's cause, and in her wisdom she advised that if no food grown in the dim twilight of Aides' realms had passed the earthly lips of Persephone, she should be free to re-ascend to the upper world and dwell as before in her mother's home. And as she spoke Zeus bowed his mighty head, and Olympus shook and trembled at the awful sign of confirmation.

So Demeter fled earthwards in her dragon-chariot, and descended into the twilight and sought Aides in his gloomy halls. But lo! Persephone, as she walked through the Elysian fields, had seen a pomegranate, red and luscious, and, plucking, she had eaten thereof a seed ere she cast it from her in loathing, remembering the soil on which it grew. Therefore the mother returned weeping, and hid herself away from all men's eyes. Then famine spread her dark wings over the land, and the corn withered ere it was grown, and the fruit dropped unripened to the ground, for the mighty heart of the Earth-Goddess was crushed within her, and her face was turned away from the land she had made fertile with her smile.

At length Zeus called to him Hermes, the swift-footed messenger of the Gods, and he bade him haste to Demeter and bid her seek Aides once again, and pray him to set his fair wife free six months out of each rolling year, so that she might dwell in the light with her mother awhile, and then again brighten with her presence the gloomy shades below; and if Aides would listen to this prayer then would Zeus, as dowry for blue-eyed Persephone, bestow on her lord the fair Sicilian Island where his eyes had first rested on the maid. So Hermes, wing-footed, hastened to Demeter, and bade her once again seek to bring her daughter home. And again Demeter sought the shades, and found Aides sitting lonely on his throne, with his three-headed hound beside him, mourning

that Persephone would not be comforted. And when he saw the mother weeping, and the two fair women clasped in each other's arms, Aides sighed and bade his bride go earthward if she would, and for six months, she should dwell in the sunlight, and for six months should reign in her husband's halls; so should the earth be no longer sorrowful, and famine should be scourged back to her icy cave.

And so it was. And each spring Persephone comes back to the earth and the flowers spring up to greet her, and the full ear and the golden fruit ripen under Demeter's smile as she dwells by her daughter's side. And when harvest is over, and Demeter has showered on mankind her blessed gifts, then Persephone quits the light of the sun and seeks her husband's realms, dwelling in peace therein while the wild winds of autumn storm, and the snow and rain come down; and, winter over and gone, her voice from below wakes the violets and the snow-drops, her heralds, and when the cowslip bells are ringing, Persephone lifts her face to meet her mother's kiss.

THE FIRST ROSES

A Christian Legend

Towards the wide market-place of an eastern City streamed a hurrying crowd. The hot rays of the sun blazed down on city and people, and lighted up angry, cruel, and enquiring faces, all turned in one direction—the central point of the square.

"Who is she?" "What has she done?" "Where did they find her?" The questions were heard all through the crowd, and the answer was always the same: "She has committed a crime, and she is rightly punished."

And there in the midst of the crowd was raised a high pile of wood, and on the top, in the middle of the pile, stood a young girl, and round her several priests urging her to confess her crime before she died. For this was her story:

Rosetta was a peasant girl, living with her old grandmother, and her face was very fair. Large, dark eyes had she, and curved, full, eastern lips; and one day as she leant idly on the edge of the fountain,

resting a moment ere she carried home her freshly-filled water-pitcher, a young man riding by checked his horse to speak with her, and her sweet voice and gentle manner caught his fancy, and he carried her heavy pitcher to her cottage-home, and she thanked him softly, and he went his way. But he could not forget the girl leaning on the grey stone wall of the fountain, with the dull red pitcher outlined against the prickly cactus leaves.

So the young man came often to the fountain-side, and often carried home the pitcher, and said soft words to the aged woman in the cottage for love of her dark-eyed grandchild; and at last he prayed Rosetta to marry him, and Rosetta would not, for she loved her pretty cottage-home and her grandmother, who had none save her, and the youth went away, angry and threatening mischief.

And so it befell that one summer evening as Rosetta went fountainwards, as usual, to fill her pitcher, she was suddenly seized by some armed men, who carried her away by force, in spite of all her weeping and crying for mercy, and they shut her up in a castle belonging to the youth, who was of high rank and wealth. For some weeks they coaxed her and bribed her with presents to love the wicked youth; and when she would not they beat her and threatened to kill her, and at last they took her and carried her away to the great neighbouring town, and they bribed bad men to accuse her of a great crime,

and she was tried and found guilty. So she was condemned to be burned alive in the middle of the great market-place, for that was the cruel punishment their laws commanded.

So came it that Rosetta stood on the pile in the market-place, and that so many had crowded round to see her die. But Rosetta persisted that she had done no wrong, and that she was innocent, not guilty; so at last the priests let her alone, and bade them set light to the dry wood, and as the soldiers approached Rosetta's voice was heard calling aloud for help to Mary, the fair Queen of Heaven, the sweet Mother of God: "O Mary, Mother, that sittest with the moon under thy feet and the seven stars round thy head, help and rescue thy child! Thou knowest my innocence, Help, O Mother of God!"

The wood caught, and the fire crept crackling upwards. Rosetta saw the tongues of flame darting towards her, and shrank back and hid her face. Suddenly there was a great shout, and when she opened her eyes she saw beside her a messenger from Mary, white-robed, with great rainbow-hued wings, and he smiled into her troubled eyes. Then, glancing timidly downwards, she saw no flames, but red and white roses all round her feet and his; for wherever the flame had kindled the wood red roses blossomed, and where the dead ashes had been white roses gleamed. "And those were the first roses, both white and red, that ever any man saw."

Perhaps some of the children would like the story in rhyme :

The Sun blazed down on the Syrian town,
And the serried crowds in the market-place ;
Near the pile they raise, red torches blaze,
And a girl stands by—Christ ! how fair of face !

Men had soiled her name with a deed of shame,
And the Judge had doomed her to death by flame;
Yet no fear was seen in her modest mien,
Her lips were firm and her glance serene,
While her face was alight with radiance bright—
Men had judged wrong, should not God judge right ?
As over the crowd her soft tones swept,
There were some who cursed, and some who wept.

" O Christ ! of a maiden the spotless Child,
By Thy Virgin-Mother undefiled,
By her tears, when the tongues of men made free
With her maiden treasure, her chastity ;
Hear me, a Maid ! and give some token
That my foes have foully and falsely spoken ;
That I come to Thine arms a Virgin, free
From the sin which I blush to name to Thee."

She ended. The flames began to rise.
A flash of lightning flared from the skies.
In that flash of lightning God's Angel came,
And back from the Virgin he rolled the flame.
The fire sank down at the touch of his feet,
And he left 'mid the ashes a token sweet,
For the pile of faggots was turned to flowers,
Roses still dewy from Eden's bowers;
Where the flame still smouldered the blooms were red,
And white were the flowers where the flame was dead.

THE DROWNING OF THE WORLD

A Legend of Hinḍusṭān

Many, many ages ago, there was a good King named Satyavraṭa reigning in Hinḍusṭān. He was the servant of the Spirit who moves upon the face of the waters, and he was gentle and merciful to all living things. The great Creator Brahmā was weary, and desired to slumber; and, while He slept, the strong demon Hayagrīva plotted mischief against the earth.

Now Hari, the Preserver of the Universe, discovered this plotting of the Prince of Darkness, and He took the form of a tiny fish. And it chanced that Satyavraṭa, being by the river-side, took up some water in the palm of his hand, and perceived a small fish moving in it. Being so gentle a man, he poured the water back into the river, setting the fish free, but was astonished to hear a tiny voice crying to him:

"How canst thou, O King, who showest affection to the oppressed, leave me in this river-water, where I am too weak to resist the monsters of the stream, who fill me with dread?"

The King, not knowing who had assumed the form of a fish, applied his mind to its preservation; and, having heard its very suppliant address, he kindly placed it in a small vase full of water. But in a single night its bulk was so increased that it could not be contained in the jar, and it again addressed the gentle prince:

"I am not pleased with living miserably in this little vase; make me a larger mansion where I may dwell in comfort."

The King, moving it thence, placed it in the water of a cistern, but it grew four feet in less than fifty minutes, and said:

"O King! it pleases me not to stay in this narrow cistern. Since thou hast granted me an asylum, give me a spacious habitation."

He then removed it and placed it in a pool, where, having ample space around its body, it became a fish of considerable size.

"This abode, O King, is not convenient for me, who must swim at large in the water; exert thyself for my safety, and remove me to a deep lake."

Thus addressed, Satyavrata threw the suppliant into a lake, and when it grew of equal bulk with that piece of water, he cast the vast fish into the sea. When the fish was thrown into the waves, he thus again spoke to Satyavrata:

"Here the horned sharks and other monsters of great strength will devour me. Thou shouldest not O valiant man, leave me in this ocean."

Thus repeatedly deluded by the fish, who addressed him with gentle words, the king said:

"Who art thou, that beguilest me in an assumed shape? Never before have I seen or heard of so prodigious an inhabitant of the waters, who like thee hast filled up in a single day a lake a hundred leagues in circumference. Surely thou art the great Hari, whose dwelling is on the waves, and who now, in compassion to Thy servants, bearest the form of the natives of the deep!"

Hari, loving the good King who thus implored Him, and intending to save him from the sea of destruction caused by the depravity of the age, thus told him how he was to act:

"In seven days from the present time, O good and merciful King, the three worlds will be plunged in an ocean of death, but in the midst of the destroying waves a large vessel, sent by me for thy use, shall stand before thee. Then shalt thou take all medicinal herbs and all variety of seeds, and accompanied by seven others, encircled by pairs of all brute animals, thou shalt enter the spacious ark, and continue in it secure from the flood on one immense shoreless ocean. When the ship shall be agitated by an impetuous wind, thou shalt fasten it with a large sea-serpent to my horn; for I will be near thee, drawing the vessel with thee and thy attendants."

Then Satyavrata put off his shoes in reverence, and went forth and called the chosen seven, and gathered

the seeds and the animals and, turning his face to the north, waited patiently.

The sea, overwhelming the shores, deluged the whole earth, and it was soon seen to be increased by showers from immense clouds. Satyavrata still waited, and he saw the vessel advancing and he entered in, he and all those who were with him. Then Hari appeared in the form of a huge fish, blazing like gold, with one stupendous horn, and the King tied the ship to it with a cable made of a vast serpent, and so rode the waves in safety until the flood abated, and the earth was once more seen above the waves.

THE WANDERING JEW

A Legend

The sun was blazing down on the dusty streets of Jerusalem, and the air was quivering with heat. It was so hot that the pavement seemed to scorch the feet of the passers-by, and the gaunt hungry dogs, which were an abomination to the Jews, had not energy enough left to quarrel over the dried-up bones scattered over the arid Golgotha. It was as yet but eight in the morning; what would be the midday glow?

Despite the heat, groups of people were standing about the road, arguing and discussing vehemently among themselves, and amid these groups was one of six persons, whose voices rose aloud and sharp. A young and handsome man, dark-eyed and dark-bearded, was apparently pleading against the sharp denunciations of the others: "Low impostor!" "A mere juggler, deceiving the people!" "A King of madmen!" such were some of the epithets flung into the air by his opponents. "Come, Ahasuerus," at

last said the eldest of the group, "admit that you no more believe in this madman's claim than we do."

"Believe?" laughed he whom they addressed as Ahasuerus; "I believe? no, verily, but I regret that the poor madman should suffer death for his folly. The cross is an over-hard throne for so harmless a King as he."

As he spoke, yells and shouts were heard in the distance, and presently sounded the heavy tramp of the Roman soldiery, guarding three prisoners who were evidently being led to execution. Two of them walked doggedly along, stolid and indifferent, carrying the cross-bar to which they would presently be bound. The third, pale and slender, with wan face and pitiful tortured eyes, bleeding and weak, was half supported by his guard, as he tottered onward amid the curses and yells of the crowd. As the procession reached the group of which Ahasuerus was one, the elder man who had addressed him pushed in front to gaze at the suffering Jesus, and the surge of the crowd pushed the twain forward somewhat roughly, so that the arm of Ahasuerus struck against the cross-bar carried by the prisoner, and the already half-fainting sufferer, overbalanced by the shock, fell heavily to the ground.

An ill-mannered burst of jeering laughter broke from the rough crowd as Jesus fell, and the proud young Pharisee, who had started forward to repair the mischief he had done, weakly shrank back,

ashamed of his generous impulse towards an outcast and a blasphemer. A sad look of reproach spoke from the eyes of the prostrate Jesus, as he marked the gesture of the withdrawal, and he spoke: "O thou who wilt not have mercy on the helpless, going to his death, thou shalt seek death, and shalt not find it; a fugitive and a vagabond shalt thou be upon the earth."

Then the guard closed again round the prisoners, and the crowd surged onwards, till Golgotha, which was close at hand, was reached, and the three were raised on the cruel crosses to await the coming of King Death.

Now to the suffering and the weary death is sweet, and welcome is the touch that puts an end to pain; but to the young and the happy death is hateful, and Ahasuerus laughed as he wished lightly that the words of Jesus could come true, knowing not that, indeed, he was marked out from all men to be untouched by the grim King of Terrors, as the ignorant name Death.

Years passed on, and Ahasuerus had taken to himself a wife, and four fair children had been born to him—two sons, comely as Saul and David, and two daughters, beautiful as the rose of sharon and the lily of the valley. A good man was Ahasuerus, and beloved exceedingly of his family and of his neighbours, and his momentary shrinking back from aiding the fallen Jesus had been but the weakness of a young man's proud and foolish shyness.

For a long while the Jews, ever a stiff-necked and riotous people, had been chafing against the yoke of the Roman rule, and at last, having broken into open rebellion, they found their city beleaguered by the Roman legions under Titus, and the engines of war trained against the citadel, on which stood their holy Temple. Then the famine, awful and weird, stalked through the city, and men grew gaunt and women wasted under the pressure of the terrible want. If any morsel of food were by chance found concealed, "the dearest friends fell afighting one with another about it, snatching from each other the most miserable supports of life. Moreover, their hunger was so intolerable that it obliged them to chew everything, while they gathered such things as the most sordid animals would not touch, and endured to eat them; nor did they at length abstain from girdles and shoes; and the very leather which belonged to their shields they pulled off and gnawed; the very wisps of old hay became food to some." Then the sweet daughters of Ahasuerus slowly pined away, uncomplaining and smiling on their father to the last, and of his sons one was slain on the third wall by a stone slung by the Romans, and the other perished under the dagger of a zealot in the outer court of the Temple. And his wife, his beloved, could now scarcely lift her head from her pillow, so weak was she with want and anguish of mind. At last one day, as he knelt

beside her bed, his head bowed in agony over her in her dying struggles, the door was burst open, and in rushed robbers seeking for food like dogs: "Ho!" shrieked one, "we shall find food here; a woman feigns to be dying, and doubtless food is concealed in her bosom for secret feasting." And they hurled Ahasuerus aside, and flung themselves on his dying wife, and tore open her linen robe and searched her bed; and, as he fainted, he heard her death-rattle, and the last sight that met her eyes was the glare of the brutal robber, and not the face of her husband, the beloved of her youth. Yet was she better off than he, for whom Death would not call; for "those that were thus distressed by the famine were very desirous to die; and those already dead were esteemed happy, because they had not lived long enough either to hear or see such miseries".

Years passed on, and Ahasuerus, white-headed, lonely, and miserable, prayed in vain for death. Jerusalem was in ashes, and his race was scattered. All his friends were dead, and no living face greeted his with friendship. All that made his life was in the grave, and he, a wreck and a skeleton, wandered ghost-like over the tombs of his family and his nation. The curse of Jesus had fallen, and Ahasuerus was alone in a world of strangers.

Then he wandered into the deserts of Arabia, and made his abode in the wild mountains of that arid land. And one day as he walked he found on his

path a zebra-colt but two days old, deserted by its mother, and since the gentle heart of mercy in him was not dead, he raised it in his arms and bore it to his cave, and fed it with warm milk from the ass which daily yielded him his food. And he made him a fenced-in plot of pasturage for his captured prize, and fondled it and fed it with his own hands, and at night he led it within his cave and it slept beside his couch; for he said: "The wild thing will learn to love me, and will look at me with eyes that are not strange." Thus for months he tended it, till he believed it tame and faithful, and it would come at his call, and arch its glossy neck under his gentle hand. Then Ahasuerus would almost smile, and his weary, lonely heart found pleasure even in the brute he had saved from death and tended as a child. But one day, in the far distance, rang the trample of wild hoofs, and Simon, his zebra, threw up his head and listened, and trotted forward a little way and listened yet again. Then Ahasuerus, fearful of losing his pet, ran swiftly to catch and hold it, blaming himself that he had forgotten the wild untameable nature of the zebra type, and had left his pet unloosed. But Simon sniffed the air, and he heard the tramp of his kindred, and the smell of the desert steeds was borne to him on the wind. Then the inherited instincts of his race awoke in him, and he forgot his master's tendance and his master's love, and with a plunge he turned, and, flinging up his heels, he smote Ahasuerus to the

ground and galloped wildly away, leaving the Jew senseless on the sand, to awake once more, to loneliness, unbroken even by the caress of a brute friend.

Years passed on, and generations of men had lived and died, and still Ahasuerus lived, forgotten by Death, until at last a weary numbness lapped him, and neither pain nor joy seemed to touch him into real life. He had wandered far and wide over the earth, and with dull indifferent eyes he watched the loves and hates, the fears and hopes of men; but they seemed so far away from him in their beautiful common lives and peaceful deaths that he could have no brotherhood with them, nor find in aught of theirs anything that could melt his frozen heart. For Ahasuerus had not yet learned that by losing his life in that of others he might win back something of joy into his own, and that the curse which had been launched at him could only be overcome by love.

During these long years, these long centuries of travel, Ahasuerus had passed through many a peril, and through many an adventure that would have ended in death, could death have touched him. He had been whelmed under a sand-storm in the desert, and had swooned under the stifling red-hot sand; but alas! he came back painfully to life, and the life stretched out before him as endless as the dry sand all around. He had been wrecked, and had seen his fellows sink down into the green waves to slumber, but he had been cast up, buffeted, bruised, and broken,

but still living, on a desert-island in the midst of the wild Atlantic waves. He had been lost on the vast steppes of Tartary, and had been left for dead by a horde of Tartars, who had swept by him on their small white steeds, and who had flung their javelins at him in answer to his cry for water, and had galloped on laughing, as they saw him fall, pierced by a light sharp spear.

And now he had found his weary way to England and there had met with but ill welcome and scanty comfort, for the Jews were hated exceedingly by the Christian populace, and small mercy was shown to any who called Abraham their father. Yet, when the cruel decree was issued which drove every Jew off English soil, Ahasuerus would not depart; for he said: "What skills it whether I go or stay, since for me all lands are full of weariness, and there is no end to my sorrow?" So he stayed and abode in England, living chiefly in the wild forest lands, afar from the homes of men. Now it came to the time when Henry IV was King of England, and when for the first time stakes were lighted on English soil at which they burned men's bodies living, that they might save their souls when dead. And Ahasuerus stood in the midst of the crowd in London town, and saw poor William Sautre burned alive, while Christian priests stood around him and a Christian mob shouted and jeered. Then a look of grief and painful memory came over the worn face of the deathless man, and he

murmured as he turned away: "Verily, times are changed, but men remain the same; I bethink me when crowds like these jeered and yelled at the very man in whose name they burn this to-day."

And then, because he was weary and thirsty, he sat him down by a well, and by-and-by a maiden came singing to draw water, and gazed timidly and curiously, as a fawn gazes, longing to draw near, yet fearing peril in the approach. And as he lifted on her his eyes, behind which an everlasting sadness dwelt, he started, and he thought: "Surely the eyes of my Salome look at me from the sweet face of this young girl." And back upon him like a torrent swept the memory of his youth, and of the days when he walked with his beloved beneath the whispering grey leaves of the olive-trees near Bethany, and the leaves chanted to them low of the eternity of love, and never a word of the eternity of life; while lo! to him love had been so fleeting, while life, like a sluggard, would not move from his tired heart. And as he remembered the wife of his youth, Ahasuerus bowed over the wall of the silent well, and he shook as shakes an oak of Lebanon when the storm-wind sweeps across the Syrian sea.

Then all fear left the girl's sweet heart, for here was one who was sad and whom she might comfort, and she drew near and laid her little hand on the bowed-down head.

"Stranger," she said, and her voice was as the sound of a Syrian viol, sweet and full and clear, "you are in trouble. Can I do aught for your relief?"

And she drew the cool pure water, and bathed his throbbing head and his tired arid eyes. And afterwards, each day she would come to the woodland well, and Ahasuerus would meet her there, and would tell her stories of far-off lands, and of wondrous adventures and perilous escapes, and would bring her from time to time strange jewel or curious web of eastern lands, to please her girlish pride. Now this sweet Editha was orphaned, and lived in a lonely cottage near at hand, with her grandfather, who was old and blind. And it chanced that one day she failed in her trust, and on a second and third she was not there.

And on the fourth, as Ahasuerus sat there, feeling for the first time for many a hundred years a chill aching pain that cramped his heart, and thinking: "She is gone, like all the rest," Editha was seen coming down the glade, not blithely, as was her wont, but full sadly, for she was weeping as she came. Yet Ahasuerus felt at the sight of her a throb that he would have thought was one of joy, had not joy and he so long been strangers that he scarcely remembered how it felt. And Editha told him how, two days since, in the even-tide, her grandfather had suddenly fallen, and when she ran to lift him he was dead, and now she was alone, "all alone in this wide world".

Alone?—the word went to his heart like a stab. And now from the pain he knew his heart had awaked, though he doubted of the joy, and the pain grew keener as he contrasted his awful age and this fair bright youth, though he knew she dreamed not of the years that lay behind him. And when Editha moaned amid her sobs, "I have none to care for me but you," he clasped his arms round her, and whispered he would care for her and guard her life if she would join it with his own. And so they two were wed, and Editha wist not that her husband was other than he seemed, a somewhat stern and elderly man.

But to him she had brought back life, and he felt with a strange sweet delight that now again he could feel both joy and pain, and that some share of the common lot was again at last his own. Alas! the new delight lasted for brief space, for, having been drawn back to the abodes of men, one day the eye of the village priest knew him not, and he spoke to him with angry suspicion. And he, carelessly, forgetting the cruel laws that men had made, answered that he worshipped not in the Christian Church. Then the angry priest bade them seize the infidel, and clap him into the village stocks, while he sent to the neighbouring town to give warning of the heretic he had found.

Then they flung him on the ground, and, raising his feet above his head, thrust them through the holes, and left him there, with three others who shared his

punishment, but in lighter form, for one was a murderer, and one was a thief, and one had forged his father's name, but he was a vile infidel, who had blasphemed the Christian faith. And in those days it was deemed worse to think differently from one's neighbour, than to kill, or rob or forge. For ever has the bigoted Christian punished heresy as worse than crime.

From the stocks Ahasuerus was carried into prison, and after trial and torture he was sentenced to death. And oh! what was his agony and despair when they led him out to die, and he found that he was not alone in the rough cart, but there was lifted in beside him his Editha, who was marked, as a convicted witch, to death by flames. And she, instead of weeping, was joyous, in that, as she whispered, death should not part them; but he shuddered, for he feared that his darling would die *alone*.

As they went, the cruel priest who had brought them to this pass urged on them ceaselessly to kiss the cross and to believe in Christ. And Ahasuerus smiled mockingly at the priest and his emblem, and at last grimly bade him leave in peace the burnt offerings he was carrying to his God.

And so they fared forward to the stake, and bound them side by side to the central post and heaped the faggots round them. Then Ahasuerus, who had stealthily loosed one hand, slipped it into his bosom as the smoke rolled thickly around them, and drawing

out a tiny ball placed it in Editha's mouth, and bidding her bite it, breathed a passionate farewell. And in that ball was a subtle eastern poison, and with a shiver she was dead, and spared the agony of the flames. But they rolled up round her husband, scorching, soaring, till he swooned with agony and hung as dead. Then burst over the common where the stake had been raised a fearful storm. And the fierce lightning and the pouring rain drove away both guards and people, and mist and fog swept across the plain. And Ahasuerus awoke again, to find himself lying on the half-burned faggots, awoke to agony of pain, and, worse than pain, to life; while beside him lay the scorched body of his beloved, whom merciful Death had taken, while he was left again alone.

Years passed on, and again generations of men lived and died, and still Ahasuerus lived, forgotten by death; but since the old weary numbness had been healed by Editha's love, he had never fallen back into that death-in-life. It had passed away for ever when love had touched him into self-forgetfulness, and he had placed in Editha's mouth the poison that would have saved him from the agony of the flames, had he thought of himself first, ere shielding his beloved. And indeed, since he had roused himself to love of a woman, the old dull weariness had passed out of life, for love is the true saviour of men, and those who love loyally enter the "earthly paradise".

But even yet in this love of Ahasuerus for Editha was there touch of selfishness, as in all save the noblest human love. One stage higher yet had this man to climb, ere he touched the sacred portal on the other side of which was rest. And it came on this wise:

One day Ahasuerus wandered along the streets of London, no longer with dull intelligence, but with eyes soft with sympathy for human grief, and in their depths a sorrow which none might share. And he wandered on till the evening darkened around him, and still onwards, until at last the hour came at which the gin-palaces and the public-houses were closed, and the narrow streets in which he found himself were filled with a tossing crowd of half-drunken men and women. Ahasuerus looked at these poor unfortunates with eyes luminous with pity and with sorrow, and both deepened as the eyes rested on a group of man, woman, and child, a father, mother, and daughter. The father was mad with drink, the mother helpless, and the little child, with its violet eyes terror-widened, its sweet curled mouth down-drawn in grief, clung sobbing to the ragged skirt of the miserable mother, shrinking from the voice and gesture of the poor wretch whom she called "daddy," in broken babyish appeal. There was a delay, a brawl, a sudden heavy blow, a falling woman, a child crushed in the falling, a confusion of crowding sight-seers, a policeman seizing a maddened man, some

rough but kindly hands lifting a fainting woman—and Ahasuerus had gently raised the broken blossom of a child and had quietly carried away the helpless waif, unknowing whether it were alive or dead. None cared; none noticed. A few weeks later, and the mother was dead, the father suffering a sentence of penal servitude, and the poor little child, orphaned and alone, remained in the gentle hands that had rescued her, and there was none to say: "Yield her to me, for she is mine." And in good sooth—though this was known to none save to the dead and the felon—this sweet child was none of theirs, but was a baby stolen from a pure and honest home, where mourning had been worn for five years for a babe that had vanished and had left no trace.

So Ahasuerus kept the little one, and he named her Editha Salome, remembering in his faithful heart the two fair women whom he had loved in the bygone time. And the child grew and became sweet as a violet, pure as a snow-drop; and she grew into fairest womanhood, unsullied by an evil thought, unawed by fear. Thus she developed into womanhood, and her violet eyes were as frank and innocent as when she had numbered but seven years, and the broad white brow and square lines of chin told of brain to think and firmness to endure.

And slowly in the heart of Ahasuerus there grew up a love for this peerless maiden that was love of father and brother and lover in one, and his whole

heart fixed itself on this child he had saved, this maiden he had trained, this woman he worshipped. And the time came when he told the sweet lassie of his love, and innocently, trustfully, she put her hand in his and promised, unknowing, a faith and love of whose meaning she had not dreamed.

And now the spring months, ripening into summer, brought with them in their ending a youth, fair and strong, into the village in which dwelt Ahasuerus and the maiden he had reared. And one morning, very early, ere yet the dew-drops had stolen all the fairy seven colours from the grass-blades and had left them only green for adornment—Editha wandered over the daisy-starred meadows, and met this youth, Reginald, on his morning stroll. Little worth to trace how meeting led to acquaintance, and acquaintance to love, until the hour came when the sweet violet eyes grew dull with pain, and the soft round cheeks were feverish with the passion that adored and the resolution that denied. Little worth to trace the slow agony of Ahasuerus, who saw his love won from him, and knew that the pallid cheeks and the sweet wistful eyes told him of the loyalty of years struggling against the passion of a month, and of the resolute honour that kept pure its faith though the gentle heart should break in the determination to be true.

He saw. And for awhile he wrapped himself up in sore grief and pain, and wrestled with his own heart for mastery. Then at length the strife was over, and

with the victory that gave Editha to her lover and accepted loneliness for himself, a strange languor crept over frame and thought.

Ahasuerus had conquered in his final struggle. In renunciation he had triumphed, and the fair grave face of Death shone on him out of the darkness. Love at its noblest brought him rest, and the lesson of the Nazarene was learned.

He called to him his darling; he told her of her discovered secret, of his grateful recognition of her loyal struggle, of his approval of her choice, of his blessing on her love. The wondering violet eyes were raised dew-laden, and flashed into glorious beauty, as though the sun-rays had touched them. Ahasuerus raised his voice, and at the call Reginald entered, pure-faced, upright, strong—fit mate for the maiden he loved.

There was a pause. Ahasuerus seemed to have grown very old; his eyes were dim, but on his face rested a strange, silent, massive calm. His voice sounded out for the last time on earth, as he clasped together the hands of the woman he loved and surrendered, and of the man, his rival, whom he crowned; the last words were words of blessing, and they slew the words of the curse that had pursued him.

The wandering Jew was dead.

PERSEUS THE SAVIOUR

A Legend of Greece

Wroth was King Acrisius for the words that the prophet had spoken: "Ho! King Acrisius, Ruler of Argos in Hellas! Thou hast slain thine own, and of thine own shall one slay thee! Behold, a virgin shall bear a son, even the virgin Danae thy daughter, and he shall grow up to rule this fair land in the strength of Zeus his father, and men shall rejoice in his righteous sway, and his just and merciful rule."

Now Acrisius was an evil man and cruel, and was hated by all around him, and his hard heart grew harder at the prophet's words. And he bade them make a tower of brass, wherein there should be but one heavy door, and he put Danae therein, and of the door he himself kept the brazen key. And he laughed in his cruel heart as he thought how he had made impossible the fulfilment of the prophecy of the messenger of Zeus. But Zeus on high Olympus laughed louder than Acrisius, and changing himself into a shower of gold (for all Gods can change

themselves into what shape they will) he fell down into Danae's lap, and the power of the Highest overshadowed her, and she bore a son.

Then Acrisius the cruel took her, with her fair man-child in her arms, and thrust her into a box, which he bade make just large enough to bear them on the water, and the box was pushed away from the shore, sail-less and rudderless, and it floated to sea, away from the smiling vale of Argos and the sweet sunlit slopes of Hellas. But Zeus watched over the mother and son, and sent them favouring winds and fair weather, and to Danae he sent sweet sleep as she floated onwards over the smooth blue sea. And at last the box, drifting went on shore on the isle called Seriphos, and when Danae woke she found strange faces around her, looking at her with wonder, at this fair white woman whom Neptune had brought to their coasts. And they lifted her out of the box, and brought her to Dictys, the brother of Polydectes, King of Seriphos, and Dictys and his wife took her and her babe home to their hearts, and for fifteen years she dwelt with them, and all loved her for her sweet face and gentle ways.

Now they called the lad, so strangely saved from the sea, Perseus, and Dictys trained him in all knowledge and wisdom, and in all manly exercises, for the Greeks loved strength and swiftness and the bold heart, and trained their young men sternly and right

well. And Perseus grew towards manhood, beautiful and strong and gentle, and obeyed Dictys in all things, and worshiped Danae his mother, as did all true sons of Hellas in those simple noble days.

Now Perseus was sent to Samos in a trading vessel, and while he waited there one fair summer day, he rambled on the white cliffs, and lying on the grass there he gazed across the sea which laughed below. And as he looked, behold a wonder! For swiftly through the air, as though her feet trod the solid earth, glided without step a woman, tall and beautiful; on her head was a burnished helm and she carried a long sharp spear in her left hand, while her right hand bore a shield that shone in the sunlight as she came, and beside her floated the sacred birds. Then Perseus knew her for Pallas Athene, and he fell on his face and worshipped her.

Then Pallas spake, and her voice rang like a silver clarion across the sea: "Perseus, two paths lie before you; choose you which you will tread. On the one walk men base and low, careless of all save themselves. Like swine they live in plenty and in sloth; like swine they fatten, lying idly in the sun; like swine they die and go down to Hades, and their names are forgotten ere they have crossed the Styx. On the other walk the heroes, beloved of Gods and men; they fight all monsters and all evil things, and rid the land of all tyrants and oppressors; they are wounded, and they suffer heat and cold, hunger and

thirst, weariness and pain ; but at last, when the Fates cut their life-thread, they go open-eyed and fearless to their end, and their names shine as the stars forever, to lighten the hearts of living men with the brilliance of noble deeds. Now choose you, Perseus of Argos, choose you which path you will tread."

Then Perseus sprang to his feet with joy, as do all brave young souls touched by the fire of aspiration, and he stretched out his arms to Pallas Athene, and cried aloud : " Let me tread the path of suffering and toil and glory, O Athene, wisest of the Immortals, for to live the life of the swine is not for men ; but the hero who toils for man and wars against all evil things is noble in his life and honoured in his death. Give me work, O Pallas Athene, and prove me now, whether I be hero or a swine at heart."

Then Pallas smiled gravely and gently on the youth, and again her words rang out : " Go home, Perseus, and learn a hero's work in doing the labour that is nearest to hand, and in your sorest need cry aloud to me, and I will aid you."

And as he bowed his head at her feet, she passed away, and when he looked up she had vanished, and only a gleam of sunshine over the broad blue sea seemed to mark the road where-over she had gone.

Then Perseus rose slowly, and went silently back to his ship, but his grey eyes were steady and his mouth was firm, and as the sailors saw that the boy had

passed into the man, and beheld the grey eyes looking steadfastly out to sea, they whispered among themselves: "Surely the son of Zeus has seen of his kindred, and will prove not unworthy of his Sire."

And when he reached home, he found his mother weeping, for Polydectes, the King, had taken her by force from Dictys, and had made her his slave. Then straight to Polydectes he strode, leading his mother by the hand, and in his wrath he spake aloud and rebuked the King for the evil he had done. And when Polydectes drew his sword and would have killed him, he twisted it from his hand and raised it and for a moment thought to slay the evil King. But he remembered that Dictys had sheltered him, and he would not spill the blood of Dictys' brother; so he mastered his wrath, and broke the sword in twain across his knee and, throwing the pieces at Polydectes' feet, he spake no word, but turned, laughing, and went forth, leading his mother with him; and he took her to the temple of Pallas Athene, and bade her serve there till he could bring her home in honour and safety, and then returned to Dictys' house to see what would befall.

But a few weeks passed over ere the trial of Perseus came. For Polydectes, being an evil man, plotted against the bold youth who had defied him, and when one of his councillors whispered to him, "Send the boy away with charge to bring you back Medusa's head, and you will never see him more,"

Polydectes lent a ready ear, and rejoiced that he might thus rid him of his foe.

He called Perseus to him, and praised his strength and courage, and the skill of his cunning hand, till the young man's heart beat high at the words of praise. And presently Polydectes grew silent, and once or twice he sighed heavily, and then turned aside, saying, "No; to ask him would be sending him to his death." Then Perseus flushed and cried aloud: "O King, is there aught you would have done? Lo! I am here; send me!" But Polydectes answered craftily as a man curbs back a willing horse while he spurs it secretly: "Nay, my brave boy, but I spake in thoughtlessness and in folly. No mortal man may dare the toil that lies heavy on my soul." Perseus fell at the King's feet, and said: "Now, by Zeus who sits on high Olympus, and by the sacred head of my mother saved from the water by your mother's son, tell me your will, O King, and I will do it or die in the attempt."

Then shot an evil glance forth from the eyes of Polydectes, and he said: "I accept your oath. Know that I yearn for the head of Medusa the Gorgon, once the fairest of all fair women, whose locks are now of hissing serpents, and whose eyes turn to stone all who dare to meet them. What say you, Perseus the gallant? Will you keep the oath you have sworn, or will you spit on your slave-mother's head?"

Now the cheek of Perseus had turned pale when he heard of the King's wild errand, but at the last words of jeer and scoff he sprang to his feet and spake, for the spirit of Pallas Athene was upon him, and his father Zeus gave him courage and a man's heart: "Yea, King, cruel and deceitful, I will keep my oath and the honour of my mother's sacred head. And when I return with the head of the Gorgon, we will see if Death has robbed the Medusa-eyes of their power."

And he turned and went out proudly, and, going to the temple of Pallas Athene, he kissed his mother lovingly, but told her no word of his errand, and wended his way down to the sea, and there he took ship and sailed to Samos, and climbed to the high cliff whereto Pallas Athene had come, and he cried aloud across the sea:

"Pallas! Pallas Athene! hear me! In the hour of my sorest need I cry to thee for help!" And seven times he cried aloud, and seven times no answer came to him, save the seamew's shriek and the lapping of the waves below. Then Perseus cried aloud no more, but sat patiently waiting, his face covered with his hands. And presently a cool wind blew upon his face, and looking up he saw the mighty Goddess gazing at him with her keen grey eyes.

Then her voice came like music to his ears; "Lo! Perseus of Argos, I am come at your cry, and the hero's path lies open before you. Long is the way

and many the dangers ere you reach the spot where Medusa lies in pain; and when you reach her you must meet the worse danger of her eyes, that turn all living things to stone. And now I must arm you for the conflict. Bind on these winged sandals of Hermes, which shall bear you swift as the heron and straight as the shaft of Diana. And gird on the sword that comes from Olympus, which Hephaistos has tempered in his smithy. And on your head place this cap of darkness, the wearer of which can be seen by none, so that you may approach the Gorgon or ever she knows you are there. And on your arm bind fast my brazen shield that reflects all things faithfully and cannot lie, and when Medusa is near, lift up your shield as a mirror and gaze therein, and strike at the image you shall see. Then wrap the accursed head in my sacred goat-skin and hie thee back to Seriphos, and place arms and head in my temple there, when Polydectes shall have taken his fill of gazing thereon."

And with these words she vanished, and Perseus, binding on sandals and sword and shield, sprang into the air and flew forward as the sandals bore him swiftly above the sea.

So for many a day he journeyed, and bore hunger and thirst, and heat and bitter cold, until at length he reached the awful spot where Medusa lay in pain, and dropped softly through the air behind her that he might not see her eyes. Then he walked slowly

round, gazing at his shield, till he saw her face reflected therein, and her locks of venomous snakes, and her awful eyes of anguish and despair. And, shuddering, he struck full at her bare white neck, and the snakes' heads fell down hissing, and the foul black blood poured forth, and he caught the head up and wrapped it in the goat-skin hurriedly, and sprang aloft, hard-breathing, into the air.

Now, how Perseus travelled homewards again, how he saved a fair maiden from a huge sea-dragon, how Polydectes and his evil counsellors gazed at Medusa's head and were turned to stone, how he took his mother home and kept her in high honour till her death, how he fought against tyrants, and slew all evil beasts, and gave peace and safety to the people, you may all read in the grand old Grecian tale. So he lived nobly and died calmly, and left his story to be loved by all who admire brave, daring, and generous deeds.

THE STORY OF HYPATIA

THE sun was sinking down behind the great library of Alexandria and burnishing into dazzling brilliancy the wide blue waters of its bay, as a girl, golden-haired and grey-eyed, sat alone in a large and richly-furnished room, gazing through the pillars at the glancing wavelets of the sea. Beautiful she was, with a grave serenity that lent to her dignity beyond her years, and the beauty of face and figure was set off by the pure white of the trailing gold-edged girdle that clasped her slim round waist. Her day-dream was broken by the sound of an approaching foot-fall, and she rose as the curtain was lifted, and an aged but still vigorous man, white-haired, white-bearded, entered the room, and gave gentle greeting to his only child.

"Hast thou thought, my daughter, of the matter whereof we spoke this morning?" he said as he came forward.

"Yes, my father," spoke the girl, in a full soft tone that fell on the ear like a caress. "I am ready to do thy will."

A smile of gratified pride and pleasure irradiated the old man's face, softening the somewhat stern lines of brow and chin.

"It is well, Hypatia," he answered. "So shall my strength lean on thy young fresh power, and my pupils shall learn yet more swiftly from the lips of the brightest ornament of my school."

And then Theon, the famous mathematician, who had raised to unrivalled position the noble Platonic school of Alexandria, drew his child down beside him on the soft rich cushions whereon she had been awaiting his coming, and they talked long and earnestly of the morrow's work. For on the morrow Hypatia was to take her place as teacher in the great Platonic school and to face the youth of Alexandria for the first time as preceptress. And well was she fitted for the task; for she was versed in all the knowledge of her day, and none could teach her aught in geometry or in astronomy, or in the science of the time. And so deeply had she drunk of the springs of "divine philosophy" that she seemed to those who had been her instructors to be Platonism itself incarnate, and it was thought no shame to ask her to teach in the mighty school wherein Ammonius and Hierocles had held sway, and to which came students from Greece, and from imperial Rome itself.

And truly Hypatia justified the faith of her father and of her tutors, for we read "that her fame became so great that the votaries of philosophy crowded to

Alexandria from all parts". And so pure was she, so gentle, and yet so proud, that no word of blame or censure was ever heard against her in the market-place or in the baths of Alexandria.

Unhappily it chanced at that time that the patriarchal chair of Alexandria was filled by a bishop named Cyril, a man haughty and bitterly intolerant. He was surrounded by hordes of savage monks and priests, who fanned the gloomy fire of his hatred against all noble learning and scientific thought. And as the fame of Hypatia's learning spread abroad, and the youth of Alexandria crowded more and more into her lecture-room, and as some who had been attendants at the churches now gathered in the hall where she taught the Platonic philosophy, Cyril determined in his dark mind that this rival should be destroyed, and should no longer be allowed to shed abroad the rays of the pure light of knowledge.

And first he tried to convert her to his gloomy faith, for greater than the triumph of slaying her would have been the triumph of immuring her bright keen brain in the dungeon of superstition, and of quenching the glory of her intellect under the extinguisher of faith. But the "load of learning" which she "bore lightly as a flower" made it impossible for her to pass through the narrow barbaric gate of his creed, and the keen dialectic exposed the clumsy sophisms of the monks he sent to convert her. Then he determined that she should die, and calling to him Peter

the Reader, a sour and brutal fanatic, he bade him take with him a band of the roughest and wildest of the savage monks, and slay "this child of the devil," even as she was returning from her daily task of lecturing in the schools.

So Peter went forth and whispered first to one and then to another; and he told how Hypatia was followed by a devil wherever she went, and how this devil gave her her beauty and her cunning tongue; and how she was destroying the souls of the simple Alexandrian people by her blasphemies and her false philosophy. And gradually the throng of monks grew larger and larger, and Peter deftly led them to a narrow street through which Hypatia must pass. And many of them had in their hands large oyster shells, for a whisper had gone round that the witch's flesh should be scraped off her bones, so that none of her incantations should avail to save her.

And now, see, a young monk comes running swiftly, and gasps as he runs—"She is close at hand." And in a moment her chariot appears and the fair face is still glowing with the excitement of oratory, and the deep eyes are luminous with the glory of the mind. And now a cry and a surge forward of the crowd and Hypatia's chariot is surrounded by fierce faces and tossing arms, and in a moment the horses are stopped, and as she rises, startled, from her seat, the wiry arms of Peter drag the girl down brutally. Her dream is broken, and

for the reverent faces of her listeners she sees the fierce swarthy faces of Thebaid monks, and as she glances over the howling crowd not a friendly eye meets hers.

"To the Church! to the Church!" cry the torturers, "and let us offer the witch before the high altar of our God!" And Peter rushes onwards, dragging the half-fainting girl, and the monks surge onwards also, with many a curse and prayer. And now the great Church of Alexandria is reached, and up the aisles, on to the very steps of the high altar, from which the crucified Christ looked down on his worshippers, Peter, panting and furious, dragged his unresisting victim. There for an instant Hypatia shook herself free, and looked over the tossing sea of arms and faces, and opened her mouth as though to speak. Her white robe was stained and soiled with that terrible journey, but her face was sweet and serene and strong, and her voice rolled out melodiously over the throng of her foes. But scarcely had the tones rung round the Church, when Peter, fearing that her eloquence might turn the mob from his purpose, yelled out:

"She is a witch! a witch! do not listen to her sorceries. I see the devil at her ear, whispering to her. She is a witch!"

And flinging himself on her, he rent her robe from neck to hem, and tore wildly at her clothes, till they fell in ribbons at her feet, and the tall white girl's

form stood naked, dazzling as snow, before the golden altar. And a cry burst from her lips at last, as she stood thus bare before that brutal throng.

And the great dumb Christ looked on.

Then the monks flew at her and beat her, and wrenched out handfuls of her glorious golden hair, and tore her flesh with their nails like wild beasts. And those with shells scraped away her flesh till the bones were visible, and all her body was one gaping dreadful wound. Then they tore her limb from limb, and cried to bring fire to burn the witch to ashes.

And the great dumb Christ looked on.

And at last they gathered wood outside the door, and flung the pieces of her body on the pile, and set a light to it, and sang hymns round the witch's funeral fire, until nought but ashes were left, and these they scattered to the wind and went home rejoicing in their evil work.

And that night Cyril slept soundly, for his rival would no longer draw away his hearers. And Peter slept deeply, for he had drunk himself stupid after his crime. But many of the monks had troubled dreams, and wondered whether indeed their day's work were a righteous one.

And in the dark Church there were pools of blood, and remnants of human flesh and tangled golden hair.

And the great dumb Christ looked on.

BOOKS BY ANNIE BESANT

Ancient Ideals in Modern Life. pp. 145.
Boards Re. 1 or 1s. 6d.
Cloth Rs. 1-8 or 2s.

Theosophical Convention Lectures of 1900.
Contents : The Four Ashramas ; Temples, Priests and Worship ; The Caste System ; Womanhood.

Ancient Wisdom, The pp. 338 with index.
Rs. 3-12 or 5s.

A reliable outline of Theosophical teachings and a valuable introduction to their study, based on first-hand knowledge.

"This book is intended to place in the hands of the general reader an epitome of Theosophical teachings, sufficiently plain to serve the elementary student and sufficiently full to lay a sound foundation for further knowledge."—*The Author.*

Autobiography, An pp. 364.
Cloth Rs. 3-12 or 5s.

Illustrated. Fourth impression, with a new preface.
A volume of enthralling interest and valuable instruction. A most stirring narrative of the quest by a noble soul of Light, Wisdom, and Peace. A

story opening with the description of a charming and idyllic childhood then tells of a struggle through darkness, storm and stress to serene and joyous calm. The story breaks off with Mrs. Besant's entrance into the Theosophical Society, and the description of the wonderful and unique preparation for the great finding is as impressive as fascinating, as instructive as inspiring.

Australian Lectures, 1908. pp. 163.
Cloth Rs. 1-8 or 2s.

Contents: Theosophy and Christianity; Do We Live on Earth Again?; Life after Death; The Power of Thought; The Guardians of Humanity; Nature's Finer Forces.

Avataras. pp. 131. Boards Re. 1 or 1s. 6d.
Cloth Rs. 1-8 or 2s.

Theosophical Convention Lectures of 1899.
Contents: What is an Avatara?; The Source of and Need for Avataras; Some Special Avataras; Shri Krishna.

Bhagavad-Gita. pp. 180. Paper Ans. 6 or 6d.
Cloth Rs. 1-2 or 1s. 6d.
Leather Rs. 1-8 or 2s.

English Translation only.

Bhagavad-Gita. pp. 254. Paper Ans. 2 or 2d.
Cloth Ans. 6 or 6d.

With text in Sanskrit and an English translation.

Bhagavad-Gita. pp. 348. Cloth Rs. 2 or 2s. 8d.

Translated by Annie Besant and Bhagavan Das with Sanskrit text, free translation into English, a word-for-word translation, and an introduction on Sanskrit Grammar.

Birth and Evolution of the Soul. pp. 64.
Ans. 12 or 1s.

A clear sketch in bold outline of the pilgrimage of the soul through a cycle of cosmic manifestation to divine perfection.

Bruno, Giordano pp. 52. Ans. 12 or 1s.

Illustrated.

Contents: Giordano Bruno; Theosophy's Apostle in the 16th Century; The Story of Giordano Bruno.

Buddhist Popular Lectures. pp. 129.

Boards Re. 1 or 1s. 6d.
Cloth Rs. 1-4 or 1s. 8d.

A series of eight popular and eloquent lectures on Buddhist topics delivered in 1907 in Ceylon. They deal with the living Buddhism of to-day and touch upon many religious and social problems connected with that great Faith.

Building of the Kosmos, The pp. 93.

Boards Ans. 2 or 2d.
Cloth Rs. 1-8 or 2s.

Theosophical Convention Lectures of 1893.

Contents: Sound; Fires; Yoga; Symbolism.

Changing World, The pp. 333.

Cloth Rs. 2-4 or 3s.

Fifteen Lectures delivered in London in 1909.

In a sense Mrs. Besant's most important work. Contains the first full and official statement as to the immediate purpose of the Theosophical Society from the Occult standpoint, revealing a message to the world from the Occult Brotherhood concerning its Plans and Purpose and the Coming of the World-Teacher.

Death and After. pp. 86. Cloth Ans. 12 or 1s.

Theosophical Manual No. III.

Defence of Hinduism, In. pp. 72

Paper Ans. 8 or 8d.

A vigorous defence of the beliefs and practices of Hinduism, especially written to help Hindu boys to answer the attacks levelled against their religion.

Dharma. pp. 88 with index.
Boards Ans. 10 or 10d.
Cloth Ans. 12 or 1s.

Theosophical Convention Lectures of 1898.

Contents: Differences; Evolution; Right and Wrong.

Doctrine of the Heart, The pp. 87.
Paper Ans. 6 or 6d.
Cloth Rs. 1-2 or 1s. 6d.
Leather Rs. 1-8 or 2s.

With an introduction by Annie Besant.

A collection of beautiful letters of an ethical nature written to Mrs. Besant in a time of spiritual darkness. In their stirring appeal to the higher, in their simple yet potently elevating spirituality they form a delicate and intimate little scripture whose pages breathe forth a direct and powerful message from soul to soul, from serenity to sorrow.

Essays and Addresses. Vol. I. Psychology, pp. 300. Cloth Rs. 1-14 or 2s. 6d.

Contains Essays on *Man, His Nature and Powers*, *Proofs of the Existence of the Soul*, *Individuality*, etc.

Esoteric Christianity or the Lesser Mysteries. pp. 404 with Index. Cloth Rs. 3-12 or 5s.

A sympathetic and beautiful interpretation from the Theosophic standpoint of Christian doctrines and ceremonies. Deals with the Person of Jesus. Each chapter throbs with spiritual vitality and it is a book that has a wide sale.

Evolution of Life and Form, The pp. 161.
Boards Ans. 15 or 1s. 3d.
Cloth Rs. 1-8 or 2s.

Theosophical Convention Lectures of 1898.

Contents: Ancient and Modern Science: Functions of the Gods; Evolution of Life; Evolution of Form.

Four Great Religions. pp. 183.
Boards Ans. 15 or 1s. 6d.
Cloth Rs. 1-8 or 2s.

Theosophical Convention Lectures of 1896.

Contents: Hinduism; Zoroastrianism; Buddhism; Christianity.

Hindu Ideals. pp. 167. Boards Rs. 1-6 or 2s.
Cloth Rs. 1-14 or 2s. 6d.

Written for the use of Hindu students in the schools of India.

Contents: Eastern and Western Ideals; The Hindu Student; The Hindu Householder; The Hindu Marriage; The Hindu State; The Hindu Religion.

Hints on the Study of the Bhagavad-Gita.
pp. 129. Boards Re. 1 or 1s. 6d.
Cloth Rs. 1-4 or 1s. 8d.

Theosophical Convention Lectures of 1905.

Contents: The Great Unveiling; As Yoga Shastra; Methods of Yoga-Bhakti; Discrimination and Sacrifice.

H. P. Blavatsky and the Masters of the Wisdom.
pp. 57. Ans. 12 or 1s.

A valuable compilation of the evidence relating to the connection of H. P. B. with the Masters. As the early papers from which this evidence was culled are becoming less and less accessible to the general public, every member should keep a copy in his library. It is the most effective answer

which can be given to one who doubts H. P. B. and her powers.

Ideals of Theosophy, The pp. 130. Cloth Re. 1 or 1s. 6d.

Theosophical Convention Lectures of 1911.

Contents: I. (*a*) Introduction; (*b*) Brotherhood applied to Government. II. Brotherhood applied to Education and Criminology. III. (*a*) Tolerance; (*b*) Knowledge. IV. The Perfect Man.

Immediate Future, The pp. 176. Rs. 1-12 or 2s. 6d.

London Lectures of 1911.

Contents: Impending Physical Changes: The Growth of a World-Religion: The Coming of a World-Teacher; Social Problems: Self-Sacrifice or Revolution? Religious Problems: Dogmatism or Mysticism? The Emergence of a World-Religion; England and India.

The purpose of these Lectures is to prepare the public mind for the coming of the World-Teacher.

Initiation: The Perfecting of Man. pp. 131. Rs. 2 or 2s. 6d.

Contents: Foreword; The Man of the World; His First Steps; Seeking the Master; Finding the Master; The Christ Triumphant, and the Work of the Hierarchy; Why We believe in the Coming of a World-Teacher.

Famous London Lectures of 1912.

Introduction to Yoga, An pp. 135. Boards Re. 1 or 1s. 6d.

Theosophical Convention Lectures of 1907.

Contents: The Nature of Yoga; Schools of Thought; Yoga as Science; Yoga as Practice.

Karma. pp. 77. Cloth Ans. 12 or 1s.

Theosophical Manual No. IV.

Last Days of the President-Founder and Presidential Address. pp. 57. Ans 6. or 6d.

Laws of the Higher Life, The pp. 71.
Cloth Rs. 1-2 or 1s. 6d.
Boards Ans. 12 or 1s.

Theosophical Convention Lectures of 1902.

Contents: The Larger Consciousness; The Law of Duty; The Law of Sacrifice.

London Lectures, 1907. pp. 197.
Cloth Rs. 1-8 or 2s.

A series of nine magnificent lectures dealing with Psychism and Spirituality; The Work of the Masters and Their Relation to the Theosophical Society; The Place of Phenomena; The Field of Work of the Theosophical Society. This volume forms an excellent introduction to *The Changing World*.

Man and His Bodies. pp. 114
Cloth Ans. 12 or 1s.

Theosophical Manual No. VII.

Man's Life in This and Other Worlds. pp. 101.
Re. 1 or 1s. 6d.

Contents: I. Man's Life in the Physical World; The Meaning of Death. II. Man's Life in the Astral World and After Death. III. Life in the Mental World and After Death. IV. The Spirit of Man and the Spiritual Life.

Four Lectures delivered in Madras, replete with thoughts valuable, instructive, and inspiring.

Man: Whence, How and Whither. pp. 524.
By Annie Besant and C. W. Leadbeater. Rs. 9 or 12s.

Contents: Foreword; Introduction; Preliminaries; The First and Second Chains; Early Times on the

Moon Chain; The Sixth Round on the Moon Chain; The Seventh Round on the Moon Chain; Early Times on the Earth Chain; Early Stages of the Fourth Round; The Fourth Root Race; Black Magic in Atlantis; The Civilisation of Atlantis; Two Atlantean Civilisations; Toltec, in Ancient Peru, B. C. 12,000; Turanian, in Ancient Chaldæa, B. C. 19,000; Beginnings of the Fifth Root Race; The Building of the Great City; Early Aryan Civilisation and Empire; The Second Sub-race, the Arabian; The Third Sub-race, the Iranian; The Fourth Sub-race, the Keltic; The Fifth Sub-race, the Teutonic; The Root-Stock and Its Descent into India; The Beginnings of the Sixth Root-Race; Religion and the Temples; Education and the Family; Buildings and Customs; Conclusion; Appendix; Index.

A Record of Clairvoyant Investigation.

The Masters. pp. 66. Ans. 6 or 6d.

Contents: The Perfect Man; The Masters as Facts and Ideals; The Adepts.

Occult Chemistry. In Collaboration with C. W. Leadbeater. pp. 116 with Index.
Cloth Rs. 3-12 or 5s.

Outer Court, In the pp. 164.
Paper Re. 1 or 1s. 6d.
Cloth Rs. 1-8 or 2s.

A beautiful and poetic description of the moral demands on the candidate for spiritual advancement who wishes to put precept into practice. A companion volume to *The Path of Discipleship*

Path of Discipleship, The pp. 161 with index.
Boards Re. 1 or 1s. 6d.
Cloth Rs. 1-8 or 2s.

Theosophical Convention Lectures of 1895. **An amplification** of the substance given in *In the Outer Court.* It describes the stages of moral and spiritual growth through which the candidate must pass in order to reach the first Initiation, and in addition tells of the qualifications needed to pass the next four Initiations leading up to Masterhood.

Contents : First Steps ; Qualifications for Discipleship ; The Life of the Disciple ; The Future Progress of Humanity.

Pedigree of Man, The pp. 151 with appendix.
By A. Schwarz. Boards Rs. 1-8 or 2s.
Cloth Rs. 1-12 or 2s. 6d.

Theosophical Convention Lectures of 1903.

Contents : The Monadic Pedigree ; The Physical Pedigree ; The Intellectual Pedigree ; The Human Races.

Popular Lectures on Theosophy. pp. 166.
Cloth Re. 1 or 1s. 6d.

A book written in popular style which we highly recommend as an introduction to Theosophy. A book for beginners, a book for all.

Contents : What is Theosophy ? The Ladder of Lives ; Reincarnation : Its Necessity ; Reincarnation : Its Answers to Life's Problems ; The Law of Action and Reaction ; Man's Life in the Three Worlds.

Questions on Hinduism with Answers. pp. 212.
Rs. 1-4 or 1s. 8d.

A useful collection of questions answered in the *Central Hindu College Magazine*, classified in twenty-eight Sections. Covers a wide range of ethical, social and ritualistic problems of modern Hindu thought.

Reincarnation. pp. 66. Cloth Ans. 12 or 1s.
Theosophical Manual No. II.

Religious Problem in India, The pp. 120.
Boards Re. 1 or 1s. 6d.
Cloth Rs. 1-4 or 1s. 8d.

Theosophical Convention Lectures of 1901.
Contents: Islam; Jainism; Sikhism; Theosophy.
Companion to *Four Great Religions*.

Riddle of Life, and How Theosophy Answers It, The pp. 64. 4 coloured plates. Ans. 6 or 6d.

Twelve admirable chapters containing elementary teachings on Reincarnation, Karma, Man's Mortal and Immortal Bodies, Steps on the Path, etc. Written in the author's best style, simple and convincing. Supplies the great demand for clear statements of the answers which Theosophy gives to the mysteries of Life.

Self and Its Sheaths, The pp. 86.
Boards Ans. 11 or 1s.
Cloth Rs. 1-2 or 1s. 6d.

Theosophical Convention Lectures of 1894.

Contents: The Self and Its Sheaths; The Body of Action; The Body of Feeling; The Object of the Sheaths.

Seven Principles of Man, The pp. 86.
Cloth Ans. 12 or 1s.

Theosophical Manual No. I.

Shri Rama Chandra: The Ideal King. pp. 188.
Boards Rs. 1-6 or 2s.
Cloth Rs. 1-14 or 2s. 6d.

Some lessons from the *Ramayana* for the use of Hindu Students. Companion volume to *The Story of the Great War*.

Some Problems of Life. pp. 145.
Cloth Rs. 1-2 or 1s. 6d.

Contents: Problems of Ethics; Problems of Sociology; Problems of Religion; Some Difficulties of the Inner Life.

Story of the Great War, The pp. 271.
Boards Rs. 1-6 or 2s.
Cloth Rs. 1-14 or 2s. 6d.

An able summary of the *Mahabharata*, the great Indian epic. The original in Sanskrit is too long for any but a specialist to read, yet a knowledge of the characters in this great epic is necessary in order to understand Hindu literature. This little book serves such a purpose in an admirable manner. Companion volume to *Shri Rama Chandra*.

Study in Consciousness, A. A Contribution to the Science of Psychology. pp. 460 with index.
Cloth Rs. 4-8 or 6s.

A deeply philosophical and yet readable treatise on psychology—a veritable torch in the darkness of scientific speculations regarding the mind. It contains a wealth of facts, both practical and theoretical, and is one of Mrs. Besant's most important contributions to Theosophical literature.

Theosophy in Relation to Human Life. pp. 123.
Boards Ans. 15 or 1s. 3d.
Cloth Rs. 1-4 or 1s. 8d.

Theosophical Convention Lectures of 1904.

Contents: Theosophy in Relation to Religion; Theosophy in Relation to Sociology; Theosophy in Relation to Politics; Theosophy in Relation to Science.

Theosophy and the New Psychology. pp. 135.
Cloth Rs. 1-8 or 2s.

A series of lectures giving the solutions to various problems raised by psychical research. A fascinating commentary on the modern scientific theories,

suggestive and illuminative. The last chapter on 'Methods of Unfoldment' is particularly interesting to those who are seeking to understand the nature of psychic development. Convincing along scientific lines.

Theosophy and the Theosophical Society. pp. 112. Rs. 1-8 or 2s.

Convention Lectures of 1912.

Contents: Theosophy or Paravidya; Theosophy, The Open Road to the Masters; Theosophy, the Root of all Religions; The Theosophical Society, Its Meaning, Purpose and Functions.

Thought-Forms. In collaboration with C. W. Leadbeater, pp. 84 with 30 full-plate illustrations. Rs. 7-14 or 10s. 6d.

A scientific enquiry concerning the objective forms built by thought and emotion, based on clairvoyant researches. It is superbly illustrated with a large number of excellent coloured plates.

Thought-Power, Its Control and Culture. pp. 145 with index. Cloth Rs. 1-2 or 1s. 6d.

An exceedingly practical explanation of the best way to develop the power to think, to eliminate bad mental habits and substitute good ones, to concentrate, to meditate and to use one's thoughts for the helping of others. A work of great practical value.

Three Paths to Union with God. pp. 65.
Boards Ans. 12 or 1s.
Cloth Rs. 1-4 or 1s. 8d.

Theosophical Convention Lectures of 1896.

Contents: The Karma Marga; The Jnana Marga The Bhakti Marga.

Universal Text-Book of Religion and Morals, The Part I. Religion. pp. 191.
Paper Ans. 12 or 1s.
Cloth Re. 1 or 1s. 6d.

Part II. Ethics. pp. 178.
Paper Ans. 12 or 1s.
Cloth Re. 1 or 1s. 6d.

Part III. (In preparation).

An endeavour to show the fundamental unity underlying the various religions.

Contents (Part I): The Unity of God; The Manifestations of God in a Universe; The Great Orders of Living Beings; The Incarnation of Spirit; The Two Basic Laws; The Three Worlds of Human Evolution; The Brotherhood of Man.

Contents (Part II): The Object and Basis of Morality; The Relation between Morality, Emotion, Virtues and Vices; Classification of Virtues and Vices; Virtues and Vices in Relation to Superiors; Virtues and Vices in Relation to Equals; Virtues and Vices in Relation to Inferiors; Interaction between Virtues and Vices.

Each chapter is followed by illustrative quotations taken from the Scriptures of the great religions of the world. A true eirenicon sent out with the earnest hope that it may contribute to the recognition of the Brotherhood of Religions.

Wisdom of the Upanishats, The. pp. 108.
Boards Ans. 14 or 1s. 2d.
Cloth Rs. 1-4 or 1s. 8d.

Theosophical Convention Lectures of 1906.

Contents: Brahman is All; Ishvara; Jivatmas; The Wheel of Births and Deaths.

Pamphlets

1 Anna or 1d.

Basis of the Theosophical Society, The

Citizenship of Coloured Races in the Empire, The

East and the West, The

Education as the Basis of National Life.

Education of Indian Girls, The

On the Education of the Depressed Classes.

Glossary of Theosophical Terms.

Guardians of Humanity, The

Immediate Future, The

Indian Nation, The, An Address to Indian Youths.

India's Awakening.

Influence of Alcohol, The

Inner Purpose of the Theosophical Society, The

Islam in the Light of Theosophy.

Masters and the Way to Them, The

Necessity for Religious Education, The

Opening of a New Cycle, The

2 Annas or 2d.

Annie Besant on Theosophy, and How Annie Besant Works.

Aspects of the Christ.

Autobiography: A Fragment 1875—1891.

Brotherhood of Religions, The

Colonel Henry Steele Olcott: His Life and Its Lessons.

Communication between different Worlds.

Development of the Spiritual Life and the Life of a Householder.

Devotion and the Spiritual Life.

Eastern Castes and Western Classes.

Education as a National Duty.

Education in the Light of Theosophy.

Elementary Lessons on Karma.

Emergence of a World-Religion, The

Emotion, Intellect and Spirituality.

England and India.

Future Socialism, The

Gurus and Chelas.

In Defence of Theosophy.

Introduction to Theosophy, An

Man's Place and Function in Nature.

Materialism undermined by Science.

Meaning and Method of Spiritual Life, The

Means of India's Regeneration, The

1 Anna or 1d.

Place of Peace, The

Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Protection of Animals, The

Public Spirit, Ideal and Practical.

Religion and Music.

Rough Outline of Theosophy, A

Sketch of Theosophy, A

Social Problems: The Message of Theosophy.

Spirit of the Age, The

Spiritual Life for the Man of the World.

Theosophy and Its Practical Application.

Theosophy · Its Meaning and Value.

Vivisection in Excelsis.

White Lodge and Its Messengers, The

Why you should be a Theosophist.

Work of the Theosophical Society in India, The

2 Annas or 2d.

Modern Science and the Higher Self.

On Moods.

Proofs of the Existence of the Soul.

Occultism, Semi-Occultism and Pseudo-Occultism.

Nation Building.

Reincarnation, a Christian doctrine.

Some difficulties of the Inner Life

The Necessity for Reincarnation.

The Perfect Man.

The Pilgrimage of the Soul.

The Place of Politics in the Life of a Nation.

The Principle of Free-Thought.

The Secret of Evolution.

The Sphinx of Theosophy.

Theosophy and Christianity.

Theosophy and the Law of Population.

The Theosophical Student: In Face of Revelation, Inspiration and Observation

The Use of Evil.

The Value of Devotion.

Vegetarianism in the Light of Theosophy.

What Theosophy is.

When a Man dies, shall He Live again?

A Word on Man, His Nature and His Powers.

The Work of Theosophy in the World.

Other Pamphlets

	Ans.	or d.
Against Vivisection	3	3
The Value of Theosophy in Raising India	3	3
Why I Became a Theosophist	3	3
East and West and the Destiny of Nations	4	4
The Meaning and Use of Pain	3	3
Theosophy in Questions and Answers	3	3

THE VASANTĀ PRESS, ADYAR, MADRAS, S. INDIA.

A SELECTION FROM

JOHN LONG'S NEW LIST

THE VICEROYS OF IRELAND. By CHARLES O'MAHONY. With Photogravure and numerous other Portraits and Illustrations. Demy 8vo, 16s. net.

ROBESPIERRE AND THE WOMEN HE LOVED. By HECTOR FLEISCHMANN. English Version by Dr. A. S. RAPPOPORT. With numerous Portraits. Demy 8vo, 12s. 6d. net.

SENSATIONS OF PARIS. By ROWLAND STRONG, Author of "Where and How to Dine in Paris," etc. With upwards of 60 Illustrations. Demy 8vo, 10s. 6d. net.

KING RENÉ D'ANJOU AND HIS SEVEN QUEENS. By EDGCUMBE STALEY. With Coloured Frontispiece and numerous Portraits. Demy 8vo, 12s. 6d. net.

LORDS AND LADIES OF THE ITALIAN LAKES. By EDGCUMBE STALEY. With Coloured Frontispiece and numerous Portraits and Illustrations. Demy 8vo, 12s. 6d. net.

THROUGH DANTE'S LAND: Impressions in Tuscany. By Mrs. COLQUHOUN GRANT, Author of "Brittany to Whitehall," etc. Photogravure and 32 Illustrations from Photographs. Demy 8vo, 12s. 6d. net.

ROSE BERTIN: The Creator of Fashion at the Court of Marie Antoinette. By EMILE LANGLADE. English Version by Dr. A. S. RAPPOPORT. With Photogravure Portrait and 24 other Illustrations. Demy 8vo, 12s. 6d. net.

STORIES OF SOCIETY. By CHARLES E. JERNINGHAM ("Marmaduke" of *Truth*). With numerous Portraits. Demy 8vo, 10s. 6d. net.

COMPOSERS IN LOVE AND WEDLOCK. By J. CUTHBERT HADDEN. With numerous Portraits. Demy 8vo, 12s. 6d. net.

Messrs. John Long's New Catalogue, embracing all branches of literature, is Now Ready, and will be sent post free to any address

JOHN LONG, LTD., 12, 13, & 14 Norris Street, Haymarket, London

BOOKS THAT COUNT

A DICTIONARY OF STANDARD BOOKS

EDITED BY

W. FORBES GRAY



LONDON
ADAM AND CHARLES BLACK
1912

OTHER BOOKS OF REFERENCE

WHO'S WHO
AN ANNUAL BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY. **15/-** NET
Post Free, 15/6

BLACK'S MEDICAL DICTIONARY
THIS BOOK IS OF NOVEL SCOPE, AND AIMS AT GIVING A GENERAL VIEW OF MEDICAL SCIENCE AND TREATMENT TO THE AVERAGE READER.
Fourth Edition, 1910, Illustrated in Colour, **7/6** NET
Post Free, 7/11

THE SOCIAL GUIDE
A GUIDE TO EVERY SOCIAL FUNCTION OF NOTE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM. Cloth, **2/6** NET
Post Free, 2/9
Leather, **3/6** NET
Post Free, 3/9

THE ENGLISHWOMAN'S YEAR BOOK, 1913
"THE WOMAN'S WHITAKER."
"CAREERS MAY BE CARVED OUT BY THE AID OF THIS ANNUAL." **2/6** NET
Post Free, 2/10

WRITERS' AND ARTISTS' YEAR BOOK
GIVING IN COMPACT FORM SOME 600 ADDRESSES TO WHICH MSS. MAY BE SENT AND THE KIND OF "COPY" PREFERRED. **1/-** NET
Post Free, 1/3

WHO'S WHO YEAR BOOK
CONTAINING ALL THE TABLES FORMERLY INCORPORATED IN "WHO'S WHO" AND MANY NEW TABLES. **1/-** NET
Post Free, 1/3

A. AND C. BLACK, 4 SOHO SQUARE, LONDON, W.

AGENTS

AMERICA . THE MACMILLAN COMPANY
64 & 66 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

AUSTRALASIA OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS
205 FLINDERS LANE, MELBOURNE

CANADA . . . THE MACMILLAN COMPANY OF CANADA, LTD
ST MARTIN'S HOUSE, 70 BOND STREET, TORONTO

INDIA MACMILLAN & COMPANY, LTD
MACMILLAN BUILDING, BOMBAY
309 BOW BAZAAR STREET, CALCUTTA

PREFACE

THIS work is conceived on strictly popular lines. It is intended primarily to help the ordinary reader and the young student to quickly ascertain the aim and scope, not necessarily of the most notable books in the main departments of human knowledge (many of which appeal exclusively to the scholar and the specialist); but certainly of the books which treat their subjects on broad lines, and in point of knowledge, research, and reflection approximate to standard value.

In accordance with this design voluminous and recondite works, irrespective of their value, are (with a few justifiable exceptions) excluded. *Books That Count* takes note only of books (1) that are in English (together with outstanding foreign books, of which good translations exist); (2) that present concisely, clearly, and authoritatively the general aspects of the subject with which they deal; and (3) that are thoroughly modern in aim and outlook, easily accessible, and purchasable at a moderate price.

The survey embraces about 5500 books, including fully three hundred of first-class importance, which have appeared during the past three years. As showing the up-to-date character of *Books That Count*, it may be mentioned that several works published so recently as October 1912 are included.

The handbook, in which the alphabetical arrangement has been followed throughout, is divided into fourteen main sections, each of which in turn is subdivided in such a way as to enable

the reader to find most readily the really serviceable books on any branch of a given subject.

Books That Count aims not merely at affording guidance to the general reader in his search for the books that are to be reckoned with; it seeks also to present him with a bird's-eye view of their contents. The work furnishes brief characterizations of every book noticed. These are for the most part expository rather than critical, the sole object being to enable the reader to ascertain at a glance the scope and distinctive features of a book. In many cases the aim of a work is described in the author's own words.

The descriptive notes, which have been specially written for this work after a careful examination of the books to which they refer, also furnish useful bibliographical information, the size, number of pages, date, name of publisher, and price of every book being mentioned.

Books That Count is also equipped with two full indices (about 12,000 entries), one of Authors, and the other of Titles. For easier reference, the columns in this book have been numbered in bold type at the foot of each page, instead of the ordinary pagination. The figures in the indices denote the column in which an author or the title of a book is mentioned. There is also a table of detailed contents.

In the compilation of this work every effort has been made to make it comprehensive and authoritative, though finality can hardly be expected. I have consulted nearly two hundred bibliographies by specialists, and have received valuable help from many quarters.

The experts to whom I have applied are too numerous to mention, but I here tender acknowledgment of a special debt to the following: Prof. James Mackinnon, Ph.D., author of *A History of Modern Liberty*; Alexander Darroch, M.A., Professor of Education, Edinburgh University; John D. Comrie, M.A., B.Sc., M.B.,

F.R.C.P.E., editor of *Black's Medical Dictionary*; Dr. Niecks, Reid Professor of Music, Edinburgh University; Rev. A. B. D. Alexander, M.A., author of *A Short History of Philosophy*; Rev. Prof. Curtis, D.D., Aberdeen University; William Peck, F.R.A.S., F.R.S.E., City Astronomer, Edinburgh; Leonard Dobbin, Ph.D., translator of Ladenburg's *Lectures on the History of the Development of Chemistry*; Prof. James Geikie, LL.D., D.C.L., F.R.S.; Cargill G. Knott, D.Sc., Lecturer on Applied Mathematics, Edinburgh University; and Sydney J. Chapman, M.A., Professor of Political Economy, Manchester University. These authorities carefully inspected the lists pertaining to their respective subjects, and made many helpful suggestions, though, of course, I accept full editorial responsibility for the form in which each section now appears.

I am also indebted for suggestions to *Best Books* and *Standard Books*, two monumental works, to which every labourer in the bibliographical field must have recourse. But while necessarily compelled to travel to some extent over the same ground as these works in the choice of books and in the matter of classification, I have, in other respects, pursued an independent course. Moreover, *Books That Count* takes cognizance of many books which could not possibly find a place in the above-mentioned works.

In conclusion, I have to tender my grateful acknowledgments to William K. Dickson, LL.D., Keeper of the Advocates' Library, without whose kindly permission to make an unusually liberal and constant use of the ample resources of that valuable institution, the compilation of this work would have been a matter of great difficulty. A word of thanks is also due to the staff, whose willingness to cope with the exacting demands made upon their time and services during many months is one of the pleasant memories of a somewhat laborious task.

I have also to thank Hew Morrison, LL.D., of Edinburgh

Public Library, for affording me special facilities to consult many hundreds of volumes, and his staff for their unremitting labours on my behalf. My acknowledgments are also due to Mr. A. N. Nicholson, Librarian of Edinburgh University, for similar assistance.

In a work of this kind the duties of an editor must inevitably cover subjects of which his knowledge can be superficial only, and I trust that if inaccuracies have been introduced, readers will be good enough to send me corrections: likewise any suggestions whereby the work may be improved.

W. FORBES GRAY.

8 MANSIONHOUSE ROAD, EDINBURGH,
14th November 1912.

Note.—(1) In all cases where the size of a book is not specifically mentioned, it may be assumed that it is Cr. 8vo. (2) In the vast majority of cases, the prices of books mentioned are taken from the latest edition of the *Reference Catalogue of Current Literature*. (3) For the addresses of publishers, the reader is referred to the *The Writers' and Artists' Year-Book* (Black, 1s. net.)

CHIEF CONTENTS

I. BIOGRAPHY.

	COL.		COL.
Biographical Dictionaries	1	Individual Biographies	2

II. EDUCATION.

History of Education	73	Methods of Instruction	84
Educational Theory	74	Moral and Religious Education	88
Science of Education	77	Physical Education	89
Modern Education	80	School Management	90

III. FINE ARTS.

General Works	93	Painting	107
History of Art	94	History	107
Ancient Art	95	Art of Painting	108
Greek and Roman Art	95	Schools of Painting	110
Christian Art and Symbolism	96	Sculpture	115
Modern Art	97	History	115
Architecture	99	Ancient	116
History	100	Greek and Roman	116
Styles	101	Modern	117
Design	104	Photography	118
Drawing, Decoration, etc.	105		

IV. GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVEL.

General Works	121	Japan	159
History of Geography and Exploration	122	Persia	160
Europe	123	Africa	161
France	126	Morocco	162
Germany	129	Modern Egypt	163
Great Britain	131	Abyssinia and Somaliland	164
England	131	West Africa	165
Wales	135	East and Central Africa	166
Scotland	135	South Africa—Rhodesia	168
Ireland	139	America	170
British Empire	139	Canada	170
Italy	141	United States	173
Russia	144	Mexico	174
Scandinavia	145	West Indies	176
Spain	146	South American Republic	177
Switzerland	148	Australasia	179
Turkey	149	Australia	179
Asia	149	Tasmania	181
Asia Minor	150	New Zealand	181
Arabia	152	Polynesia	182
Central Asia	152	Polar Regions	185
China—Tibet—Korea	153	Arctic	185
India	156	Antarctic	186

V. HISTORY.

	COL.		COL.
General Works	189	Asia	228
Universal History	191	China	229
Ancient do.	192	India	230
Mediæval do.	196	Japan	231
Reformation	197		
Modern History	197	Africa	232
Europe	198	Modern Egypt	233
England.	200	South Africa	234
Scotland.	210		
Ireland	214	America	235
Wales	215	Canada	235
France	216	United States.	236
Germany	220	South American Republics	237
Italy	222		
Russia	225	Australasia	238
Spain and Portugal	226	Australia	238
		New Zealand	240

VI. LITERATURE.

General Works	241	French	293
Literary History	242	German	302
American	244	Greek	307
Bohemian	248	Homer	312
Celtic	248	Hungarian.	314
Danish	250	Italian	314
English	250	Dante	315
Cyclopædia, Dictionaries	250	Latin	319
Text-Books	251	Virgil	323
History	252	Norwegian.	323
Collected Essays (Modern)	253	Oriental	324
Anthologies	256	Polish	326
Periods of English Literature	259	Portuguese	326
Shakespeare	263	Russian	326
The Novel	286	Spanish	328
Finnish	292	Swedish	330

VII. MEDICINE.

Dictionaries	333	Pathology	343
Anatomy	333	Bacteriology	344
Physiology.	334	Materia Medica	344
Medicine: Principles and Practice	335	Dietetics	346
Surgery	338	Medical Jurisprudence	347
Obstetrics—Gynæcology	342	Hygiene	347
Diseases of Children	343	Nursing and Hospital	348

VIII. MUSIC.

General Works	353	Musical Form	362
Dictionaries	355	Chief Musical Instruments	363
History of Music	356	Instrumentation and Orchestration	365
Theory of do.	358	Art of Singing—Voice Culture	366
Harmony and Composition	359	Sacred Music—Oratorio	367
Counterpoint—Canon—Fugue	361	Opera.	368

CHIEF CONTENTS

IX. PHILOLOGY.

	COL.		COL.
General Works	373	Spanish	384
Comparative Philology	374	Other Languages	385
Linguistics—Phonetics	374	Arabic	385
English Philology	374	Chinese	385
European Languages	378	Hebrew	385
French	379	Hindi and Hindustani	386
German	380	Japanese	386
Greek	381	Persian	386
Italian	383	Sanskrit	387
Latin	383	Siamese	388
Russian	384		

X. PHILOSOPHY.

General Works	389	Schools of Philosophy—Aristotle	394
History	389	Modern Philosophers	397
Ancient and Mediæval	390	Metaphysics	405
Modern	391	Logic	407
British	392	Psychology	408
Schools of Philosophy	392	Ethics	414
Plato	393	Æsthetics	417

XI. RELIGION.

Dictionaries, Encyclopædias, etc.	421	Church Polity	466
Natural Theology	421	Creeds and Catechisms	468
Religion: Historical and Comparative	425	Foreign Missions	469
Bible and Biblical Science	428	Home do.	474
Church History	442	Ministry and Priesthood	475
Reformation	447	Homiletics (Preaching)	477
National Churches	448	Christian Ethics	479
Church of England	448	Christian Theology	483
Church of Scotland	452	Doctrines of God, 484; Christ, 484; Holy Spirit, 488; Man—Sin, 489; Salvation, 489; Future Life (Eschatology), 490; Prayer, 491.	
Free Churches	455		
Other Religious Bodies	458		
Roman Catholicism	462		
Roman Catholic Controversy	464	Christian Evidences (Apologetics)	492

XII. SCIENCE.

Aeronautics	497	Phanerogamia	515
Anthropology	499	Cryptogamia	516
Ethnography	500	Chemistry	518
Astronomy	501	Theoretical and Inorganic	519
Text-Books	501	Organic	520
Popular	502	Physical	520
Mathematical	503	Practical	521
Descriptive	504	Analytical	522
Spectrum Analysis	505	Geology	523
Stellar Evolution	505	Text-Books	523
Biology	506	Physiographical	524
Evolution	507	Economic	526
Bacteriology	510	Geology of Britain	527
Botany	511	Mineralogy	527
Text-Books	511	Petrology	528
Plant Physiology	512	Mathematics	529

XII. SCIENCE—*continued.*

	COL.
Mathematics—	
Algebra	530
Quaternions	531
Geometry	531
Trigonometry	532
Calculus	533
Analysis	534
Meteorology	535
Physics	536
Practical	537
Mechanics	537
Hydrodynamics	539
Physics—	
Acoustics	540
Optics	540
Heat	540
Radio-Activity	541
Electricity and Magnetism	542
Zoology	543
Popular	544
Systematic	547
Zoogeography	554
Economic	554

XIII. SOCIOLOGY.

General Works	557	Socialism	586
Political Economy	558	Condition of the Poor	588
Text-Books	559	National Insurance	592
Money, Currency, etc.	561	Philanthropy	592
Bimetallism	564	Temperance Problem	593
Banks, Banking	564	Woman's Position and Rights	595
Public Finance and Taxation	565	Marriage—Divorce	596
Capital and Labour	567	Political Science	597
Work and Wages	569	Electoral System	599
Arbitration	570	Colonial Policy	600
Child Labour	571	Imperial Federation	601
Hours of Labour	571	International Relations	602
Factory System	572	Democracy	603
Unemployment	572	British Constitution	604
Land and Land Laws	573	do. Politics	605
Co-operation	576	Commerce—Trade	607
Trade Unions	577	Shipping	608
Free Trade and Protection	579	Railways	608
Criminology	582	Business Practice	610
Local Government	584	Stocks and Shares	611

XIV. SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

Indoor Amusements	613	Sport—	
Billiards	613	Cycling	621
Bridge	614	Fishing	621
Chess	615	Football	623
Conjuring	616	Golf	623
Dancing	616	Motors and Motoring	625
Outdoor Games—Sport	617	Mountaineering	626
Athletics	618	Riding—Racing—Hunting	627
Boating	619	Shooting	628
Bowls	619	Swimming	629
Cricket	620	Tennis	629

ABBREVIATIONS

A.B. Antiquary's Books.
A.C. Arts of the Church.
A.C.E.R. Ancient Classics for English Readers.
A.C.H. Anglican Church Handbooks.
A.C.S.T.H. Artistic Crafts Series of Technical Handbooks.
A.E.S. All-England Series.
A.G.S. Arnold's Geological Series.
A.H.B. American Highways and Byways.
A.H.S. At Home Series.
A.L. Angler's Library.
A.M.L. American Men of Letters.
Ang. Anglican.
A.P.M.R. Ancient Philosophies for Modern Readers.
A.R.S. All Red Series.
A.S. American Statesmen.
A.T.S. American Teachers' Series.
A.V. Authorised Version (Bible).

B.A. British Artists.
B.A.L. Bohn's Artist's Library.
Bap. Baptist.
B.B. Beautiful Books.
B.B.a. Books on Business.
B.B.S. Books for Bible Students.
B.E.C. Books on Egypt and Chaldea.
B.E.S. British Empire Series.
B.G.B. Builders of Greater Britain.
B.H. Books for the Heart.
B.L. Badminton Library.
B.P.L. Bohn's Philosophical Library.
B.S.L. Bohn's Standard Library.
B S.S. Bell's Science Series.
B.S.T.B. Blackie's Science Text Books.

C.A. Classics of Art.
C.A.P. Chief Ancient Philosophies.
C.B. Century Bible.
C.B.S. Cambridge Biological Series.
C.B.S.C. Cambridge Bible for Schools and Colleges.
C.E.C. Cambridge English Classics.
C.E.L. Channels of English Literature.
C.G.S. Cambridge Geographical Series.
C.H.A. Concise Handbooks of Art.
C.H. Country Handbooks.
C.H.S. Cambridge Historical Series.
C.L. Churchman's Library.
C.L.a. Camden Library.
C.L.E. Citizen's Library of Economics.
C.L.L.S. Country Life Library of Sport.
C.M.L. Contemporary Men of Letters.
C.M.S. Cambridge Mathematical Series.
C.M.S.L. Cambridge Manuals of Science and Literature.
C.N.S.M. Cambridge Natural Science Manuals.
Cong. Congregationalist.
C.O.S. Charity Organisation Series.
C.P. Countries and Peoples.
C.P.S. Cambridge Physical Series.
C.S. Cathedral Series.
C S.a. Criminology Series.
C.S.S. Contemporary Science Series.
C S S.a. Century Science Series.
C.S.S.T.C. Cambridge Series for Schools and Training Colleges.
C.T.B. Commercial Text-Books.
C.T.L. Crown Theological Library.
C.W. Classical Writers.

D.P.C. Devotional and Practical Commentary.

E.A. English Actors.
E.A.H. Epochs of Ancient History.
E.B. Expositor's Bible.
E.C.C. Eras of the Christian Church.
E.C.H. Epochs of Church History.
E.C.L. English Church Leaders.
E.C.S. English Citizen Series.
E.F.P.L. English and Foreign Philosophical Library.
E.H. Epochs of History.
E.L. Education Library.
E.L.a. Ethical Library.
Ev.L. Everyman's Library.
E.M.A. English Men of Action
E M.H. Epochs of Modern History.
E. M L. English Men of Letters.
E.M.S. English Men of Science.
E.N. Eras of Nonconformity.
E.P. Early Philosophies.
Episc. Episcopalian.
E.S. Eversley Series.
E.W. Eminent Women.
E.W.a. English Writers.

F.C. Foreign Classics.
F.C.B.C. Foreign Countries and British Colonies.
F.M.L. French Men of Letters.
F.S. Famous Scots.
F.S.a. Foreign Statesmen.
F.T.L. Foreign Theological Library.

G.A. Great Artists.
G.A.a. Gospel and the Age Series.
G.C. Great Churchmen.
G.E. Great Educators.
G.E.a. Globe Edition.
G.F.W. Great French Writers.
G.L. Guild Library (Church of Scotland).
G.M. Great Musicians.
G.M.P.S. Great Masters in Painting and Sculpture.
G.N.S. Griffin's Nautical Series.
G.P. Great Peoples.
G.T.S. Golden Treasury Series.
G.W. Great Writers.

H.A.A. Handbooks of Archæology and Antiquities.
H.B. Highways and Byways.
H.B.C. Handbooks for Bible Classes.
H.C. Handbooks for the Clergy.
H.E.L. Handbooks of English Literature.
H.H.L. Haddon Hall Library.
H.N. Heroes of the Nations.
H.R. Heroes of the Reformation
H.S.H. Heinemann's Scientific Handbooks
H.S.S. History of Science Series.
H.T. Historic Towns.
H.T.a. Handbooks of Theology.
H.U.L. Home University Library.

I.C.L. International Catholic Library.
I.E.S. International Education Series.
I H.A.H. Illustrated Handbooks of Art History.
I.L. International Library.
I.L.S.P. International Library of Sports and Pastimes.
I.P.S. Imperial Parliament Series.

I.S.S. International Scientific Series.
I.S.T.B. Introductory Science Text-Books.
I.P.L. Illustrated Pocket Library.
I.T.L. International Theological Library.

L.A. Library of Art.
L.B.A. Little Books on Art.
L.B.R. Little Books on Religion.
L.D. Library of Devotion.
L.E.C. Library of English Classics.
L.E.N. Library of Early Novelists.
L.E.S.M. Longman's Elementary Science Manuals.
L.G. Little Guides.
L.G.L. Local Government Library.
L.L. Literary Lives.
L.L.a. Little Library
L.L.H. Library of Literary History.
L.L.T. Library of Living Thought.
L.M.M. Living Masters of Music.
L.P. Library of Philosophy.
L.P.a. Literature Primers.
L.R. Leaders of Religion
L.R.a. Library of Romance.
L.R.I. Literature and Religion of Israel.
L.S. Leaders of Science
L.S.B. Library of Standard Biographies.
L.U.S. Library of Useful Stories.
L.W. Literatures of the World.

M.B. Messages of the Bible.
M.B.a. Modern Biographies.
M.B.A. Makers of British Art.
M.C. Makers of Canada.
M.C.S. Macmillan's Commercial Series.
M.C.S.a. Methuen's Commercial Series.
M.E.S. Manuals of Elementary Science.
M.E.W. Modern English Writers
M.L. Minerva Library.
M.L.a. Music Library
M.L.aa. Muses' Library.
Mus.L. Musician's Library.
M.M. Master Musicians
M.M.a. Masters of Medicine.
M.M.S. Macmillan's Manuals for Students.
M.M.T. Macmillan's Manuals for Teachers.
M.N. Making of the Nations.
M.N.H. Makers of National History.
M.P.B.S. Medical Pocket-Book Series.
M.R.P. Modern Religious Problems.
M.S. Modern Science.
M.S.a. Mermaid Series.
Mus.S. Musical Series.
M.S.L. Methuen's Standard Library.
M.S.L.a. Murray's School Library.
M.S.P. Miniature Series of Painters.
M.S.S. Music Story Series.
M.S.S.a. Modern Science Series.
M.T. Mediæval Towns.
M.T.B.S. Methuen's Text-Books of Science.

N.C. National Churches
N.C.S. Nineteenth Century Series
N.D. No Date.
N.L. Naturalist's Library
N.L.M. New Library of Music.
N.L.M.a. New Library of Medicine
N.R.B.E. Native Races of the British Empire
N.T. New Testament
N.T.H. New Testament Handbooks
N.U.L. New Universal Library.

O.B. Oxford Biographies
O.C.T.B. Oxford Church Text-Books
O.L.P.T. Oxford Library of Practical Theology
O.L.T. Oxford Library of Translations.
O.M.M. Oxford Medical Manuals.
O.M.P. Oxford Medical Publications
O.N. Our Neighbours
O.P. Out of Print
Ox.P. Oxford Poets.
O.S.S. Organised Science Series
O.T. Old Testament

P.A.M. Philosophies, Ancient and Modern
P.C. Philosophical Classics
P.D.P. Present-Day Primers
P.D.Pr. Present-Day Preachers.
P.E.H. Periods of European History
P.H. Practitioner's Handbooks
P.L. Philosophical Library
P.L.A. Popular Library of Art
P.M.E. Prime Ministers of England
P.P.M.S. Pitt Press Mathematical Series
P.P.S. Pitt Press Series
Pres. Presbyterian.
Prim.Meth. Primitive Methodist
P.S.S. Progressive Science Series

Q.P.M. Queen's Prime Ministers.

R.A.M. Religions, Ancient and Modern.
R.B.S. Reformer's Book Shelf.
R.C. Roman Catholic.
R.E.S. Romance of Empire Series.
R.I. Rulers of India.
R.L. Reader's Library.
R.L.L. Religion in Literature and Life.
R.S.S. Romance of Science Series.
R.T.S. Religious Tract Society.
R.V. Revised Version.
R.W. Regions of the World.

S.A.S. South American Series.
S.C.G.T. Stanford's Compendium of Geography and Travel.
S.E.S. Story of Exploration Series.
S.E.S.a. Story of the Empire Series
S.En.S. Social England Series
S.E.T.B. Secondary Education Text-Books
S.H.C.W. Scottish History from Contemporary Writers
S.I.P.L. Seeley's Illustrated Pocket Library.
S.L Silver Library.
S.L.a. Scott Library.
S.M. Student's Manuals.
S.N. Story of the Nations.
S.P. Schools of Philosophy.
S.P.C.K. Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge
S.P.S. Social Problems Series.
S.Q.D. Social Questions of To-Day
S.S. Statesman Series
S.S.a. Stars of the Stage
S.S.H. Social Service Handbooks.
S.S.H.C.G. Students' Series of Historical and Comparative Grammars
S.S.S. Social Science Series
S.T. Studies in Theology.
S.T.S. Science of To-Day Series.

T.A. Temple Autobiographies
T.B Temple Biographies
T.B.P.C. Text-Books of Physical Chemistry
T.B.S. Text-Books of Science
T.C. Temple Classics
T.C.P. Temple Cyclopædic Primers
T.E. Theological Educator
T.E.S. Twelve English Statesmen
T.S.G. Trubner's Simplified Grammars
T.T.L. Theological Translation Library.

U.E.M. University Extension Manuals
U.E.S. University Extension Series
U.T.S. University Tutorial

ABBREVIATIONS

V.E.S. Victorian Era Series.

W.B. Westminster Biographies.
W.C. World's Classics.
W.C.S. Woman Citizen Series.
W.E.M. World's Epoch Makers.
W.E.S. Wisdom of the East Series.
Wes. Wesleyan.
W.G.E. World's Great Explorers.
W.L. Westminster Library.

Y.C.S. Young Collector Series.
Y.E.L. Young England Library.

ERRATA.

COL. 72, LINE 5, *for* "Petrie" *read* "Petre."
COL. 265, HAZLITT, LINE 1, *for* "Character" *read* "Characters."
COL. 286, LINE 38, *omit* "and."
COL. 288, DICKENS, *omit* sentence beginning "A key . . . novels.'
COL. 290, MEREDITH, LINE 7, *for* "note" *read* "notes."

SECTION I

BIOGRAPHY

Biographical Dictionaries.

CATHOLIC WHO'S WHO AND YEAR BOOK, 1912. Ed. by Sir F. C. Burnand. Burns. 3/6 net.

Contains about 3500 brief biographies of Roman Catholics in the United Kingdom and the Colonies distinguished in various walks of life.

CHAMBERS'S BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY. Ed. by David Patrick and F. Hindes Groome. New and cheaper ed. 8 in. 1006 pp. 1912. Chambers. 6/- net, half-morocco, 10/6.

Deals with many thousand celebrities of all nations, from the remotest times to the present day, with bibliographies and pronunciations of the more difficult names. Popular and trustworthy. First published in 1897. The new edition contains many additional entries, while the original text has been revised and corrected.

CLASSICAL DICTIONARY OF BIOGRAPHY, MYTHOLOGY, AND GEOGRAPHY. By William Smith. 18th ed. 9 in. 840 pp. 750 illus. 1883. Murray. 18/-; abridged ed., 7/6.

The biographical portion is divided into the three departments of History, Literature, and Art. The Historical articles include all important names occurring in Greek and Roman writers from the earliest times down to the year 476 A.D.

CUMMINGS, W. H.—BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY OF MUSICIANS. See MUSIC, col. 355.

GROVE'S DICTIONARY OF MUSIC AND MUSICIANS. See MUSIC, col. 355.

DICTIONARY OF INDIAN BIOGRAPHY. By C. E. Buckland. 8 in. 506 pp. 1906. Sonnenschein. 7/6. Cheap ed., 3/6 net.

A handy work of reference, giving the main facts of the lives of about 2600 persons—English, Indian, Foreign, men or women, living or dead—who have been conspicuous in the history of India. A bibliography is appended containing works which may be advantageously consulted by those desiring fuller information.

DICTIONARY OF NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY. Ed. by Sir L. Stephen and Sir S. Lee. Reprint. 22 vols. 10 in. 1906-10. Smith, Elder. £16, 10/- net. Originally published in 66 vols. at £49, 10/-.

Contains more than 30,000 biographies, authenticated and concise, recording the careers of all men and women who have figured prominently in British history from the earliest times. Vol. 22 of the re-issue contains the First Supplement (3 vols 1901) to the original work. An *Index and Epitome* of the whole work is published at 25/-. Every biography in the *Dictionary* appears in the *Index and Epitome* in condensed form. Three supplementary volumes were published in 1912, containing articles on all notable persons who died between the death of Queen Victoria (January 1901) and December 31, 1910.

THE NEW CALENDAR OF GREAT MEN. Ed. by Frederic Harrison. 8 in. 660 pp. 1892. Macmillan. 7/6 net.

Aims at illustrating the general theory of historical development put forth in the writings of Comte. Contains condensed biographies of the 558 worthies of all ages and nations in the Positivist Calendar, and gives an estimate of the effective work of each, and of his contribution to civilisation.

STOKES' CYCLOPÆDIA OF MUSIC AND MUSICIANS. See MUSIC, col. 356.

UPTON, G. P.—STANDARD MUSICAL BIOGRAPHIES. See MUSIC, col. 356.

WHO'S WHO. Black. 15/- net.

Published annually, the work furnishes brief biographies of notable living men and women, irrespective of nationality. The latest issue contains about 30,000 biographies, each of which was submitted for personal revision. With *Who's Who* is incorporated *Men and Women of the Time*. An indispensable work of reference.

WHO'S WHO IN AMERICA. Ed. by A. N. Marquis. Vol. vii. 1912-13. 8 in. 2544 pp. Kegan Paul. 21 - net.

A biographical dictionary of notable living men and women of the United States. This volume contains about 20,000 biographies. Revised and re-issued biennially.

Individual Biographies.

ABELARD, PETER, thinker and theologian; lover of Héloïse (1079–1142). LIFE. By J. McCabe. 8 in. 361 pp. 1901. Duckworth. 6/- net.

The only adequate biography of Abelard in English. The author has made a close study of the authorities, and his narrative is enhanced by the fact that he himself has had a monastic, scholastic, and ecclesiastical training.

ACTON, JOHN, BARON, scholar and historian (1834–1902). LORD ACTON AND HIS CIRCLE. Ed. by Abbot Gasquet. 9 in. 460 pp. Por. 1906. Allen. Burns. 15/- net.

Contains a selection of Lord Acton's letters which reveal him as he was in the period of his greatest literary activity. The letters for the most part deal with literary subjects, but a few show Lord Acton's attitude towards the Vatican Decrees and the Council. Abbot Gasquet contributes an illuminating introduction (88 pp.). No index.

ADDISON, JOSEPH, essayist, poet, and statesman (1672–1719). LIFE. By W. J. Courthope. (E.M.L.) 198 pp. 1884. Macmillan. 1/- net.

A good summary of Addison's career, together with much shrewd criticism of his writings. The opening chapter deals with the state of English society and letters after the Restoration. Addison's genius is discussed in the final chapter. There is no full biography.

AGASSIZ, LOUIS, naturalist (1807–73). LIFE AND CORRESPONDENCE. Ed. by Elizabeth C. Agassiz. 2 vols. 812 pp. Illus. 1885. Macmillan. 18/-.
A pleasant narrative based on letters and journals, but weak on scientific side. For critical survey of scientific value, see *Louis Agassiz: His Life and Work*, by C. F. Holder. (L.S.) 345 pp. Illus. Bibliog. 1893. Putnam. 7/6.

AKBAR, Mogul Emperor of India (1542–1605). LIFE. By G. B. Malleson. (R.I.). 204 pp. Map. 1890. Clarendon Press. 2/6 net.
Instructive and trustworthy. The first part of the book is devoted to Akbar's grandfather, Babar, as the developer of the idea of the invasion and conquest of India; and the remaining two-thirds to Akbar, who firmly established the Mogul dynasty in India.

ALBERT, PRINCE CONSORT (1819–61). LIFE. By Sir Theodore Martin. 5 vols. of about 500 pp. each. 8½ in. Illus. 1875–80. Smith, Elder. 18/- per vol. People's ed. in 1 vol., 4/6.
The standard biography. Compiled at Queen Victoria's request.

ALEXANDER THE GREAT (B.C. 356–323). LIFE. By B. I. Wheeler. (H.N.) 535 pp. Illus. Maps. 1900. Putnam. 5/-.
The best account of Alexander's career for the general reader. Fairly full, trustworthy, and graphic.

ALFRED THE GREAT (849–901). LIFE AND TIMES. By C. Plummer (Ford Lectures, 1901). 8 in. 243 pp. Map to illustrate Alfred's campaigns. 1902. Clarendon Press. 5/- net.
Contains little that is fresh, but applies the principles of historical criticism to existing data. Endeavours to remove some of the difficulties which have gathered round the subject and to put in a clearer light some points which have been imperfectly apprehended. Notes give the authorities and arguments on which the conclusions of the text are based. See also *Life*, by T. Hughes. 339 pp. Map. Illus. 1887. Macmillan. 3/6. The best book for the general reader.

ANDERSEN, HANS CHRISTIAN, Danish author (1805–75). LIFE. By R. N. Bain. 9 in. 473 pp. Illus. 1895. Lawrence & Bullen. 16/-.
An authoritative and interesting record of the career of the author of the incomparable *Fairy Tales*. Based on a close study of the original authorities. Andersen's writings are fully treated. Appendix contains note on Andersen and his translators.

ANDREWES, LANCELOT, Anglican prelate and devotional writer (1555–1626). LIFE. By R. L. Ottley. (L.R.) 224 pp. Por. 1894. Methuen. 2/- net.
Carefully written and well-proportioned. Emphasises the preaching and devotional side of Andrewes' character. Good space given to the Roman controversy.

ANGELICO, FRA, Italian painter (1387–1455). LIFE AND WORKS. By Langton Douglas. 2nd ed. 11¼ in. 204 pp. 73 illus. 1902. Bell. 21/- net.
"A learned and accurate summary of what is known about Fra Angelico; the author has seen every picture for himself, has studied all the documents, and has considered everything that the leading modern critics have written."—*Times*. Bibliog. See also Miss Phillimore's sketch. (G.A.) 135 pp. Illus. 1886. Low. 2/6. Popular.

ANSELM, ST., Archbishop of Canterbury (1033–1109). LIFE. By J. M. Rigg. 9 in. 294 pp. 1896. Methuen. 7/6.
The most exhaustive account of St. Anselm and his times. A work of original research, well-proportioned, and full of shrewd observation. See also *St. Anselm*, by Dean Church. 3rd ed. 315 pp. Illus. 1873. Macmillan. 4/-. A brilliant essay rather than a formal biography.

ARIOSTO, LODOVICO, Italian poet (1474–1533). THE KING OF COURT POETS: A STUDY OF THE WORK, LIFE, AND TIMES OF ARIOSTO. By E. G. Gardner. 9 in. 414 pp. Illus. 1906. Constable. 16/- net.
A sequel to the author's book *Dukes and Poets in Ferrara*, with a somewhat full study of the life and works of Ariosto. The best and most recent work. Bibliography (8 pp.)

ARNOLD MATTHEW, poet and literary critic (1822–88). LETTERS, 1848–88. Collected and arranged by G. W. E. Russell. 2 vols. 793 pp. 1895. Macmillan. 8/- net.
The principal source of biographical material. See also *Life*, by H. W. Paul. (E.M.L.) 196 pp. 1902. Macmillan. 2/- net. (Sympathetic yet critical, and marked by literary distinction); and *Life*, by G. Saintsbury. (M.E.W.) 238 pp. Blackwood. 2/6. (Strong on the literary side.)

ARNOLD, THOMAS, headmaster of Rugby School (1795–1842). LIFE AND CORRESPONDENCE. By Dean Stanley. 2 vols. Por. Murray. 12/-. Pop. ed. Illus. 2/6 net. Also in Minerva Library. 571 pp. Por. Ward, Lock. 2/-.
A charmingly written biography conveying a vivid impression of Arnold of Rugby's life and character. The standard work.

ASQUITH, HERBERT HENRY, statesman (born 1852). LIFE. By Frank Elias. 8 in. 248 pp. Illus. 1909. Clarke. 3/6 net.
An appreciative sketch portraying the man and the politician, and emphasising "the persistency of the qualities which, first appearing in the child and the undergraduate, are seen to-day in the statesman." The privacies of life have been respected.

AUGUSTINE, ST., first Archbishop of Canterbury (died 604). LIFE. By E. L. Cutts. (L.R.) 219 pp. 1895. Methuen. 2/- net.
Quite a readable account—brief, pointed, and interesting. A chronological table is provided, likewise a table of bishops of the period covered by the book.

AUGUSTUS, founder of the Roman Empire (63 B.C.–14 A.D.). LIFE AND TIMES. By E. S. Shuckburgh. 9 in. 330 pp. Illus. 1903. Unwin. 16/-. Cheap eds., 5/- net and 2/6 net.
The best book on the subject in English. Based on an exhaustive study of the ancient authorities and sources of information. Presents a vivid picture of the man, whose policy is illustrated by constant reference to the Court view as represented by the poets.

AUSTEN, JANE, novelist (1775–1817). JANE AUSTEN AND HER TIMES. By G. E. Mitton. 9 in. 342 pp. 21 illus. 1905. Methuen. 6/-.
An interesting study throwing light upon the problem why Jane Austen's books, representing, as they do, the society and manners of a time so unlike our own, seem so natural to us.

AUSTIN, ALFRED, Poet-Laureate (b. 1835). AUTOBIOGRAPHY. 2 vols. 8½ in. 633 pp. 1911. Macmillan. 24/- net.

Gives an agreeable account of Mr. Austin's varied career as author, politician, and journalist.

BACH, JOHN SEBASTIAN, musical composer (1685–1750). LIFE. By Sir Hubert Parry. 9 in. 584 pp. 1909. Putnam. 12/6 net.

"The story of the development of a great personality." A more compact narrative than Spitta's, and quite as comprehensive. "A work of the utmost importance in musical literature, one of which all Englishmen should be proud."—*Times*. Popular. Short *Life*, by R. L. Poole. (G.M.) 146 pp. 1882. Sampson Low. 2/6. Gives pedigree of musicians in the Bach family, and chronological list of Church cantatas.

BACON, FRANCIS, LORD VERULAM (1561–1626). LIFE AND TIMES. By James Spedding. 2 vols. 1449 pp. Por. 1878. Trubner. 21/-.

"Extracted from the edition of his occasional writings by James Spedding." A thoroughly reliable condensation of a larger work. Specially intended for the general reader. Spedding is the standard authority. See also short *Life*, by R. W. Church (E.M.L.) 234 pp. 1889. Macmillan. 1/- net. Differs from Spedding in his estimate of Bacon's character. A useful bibliographical work is G. W. Steeves' *Francis Bacon: A Sketch of his Life, Works, and Literary Friends* 245 pp. 1910. Methuen. 6/- net. Gives an account of Bacon's writings in order with facsimile title-pages.

BALFE, MICHAEL WILLIAM, musical composer (1808–70). LIFE AND WORK. By W. A. Barrett. 2nd ed. 313 pp. 1883. Remington. 7/6.

A readable though somewhat discursive record of Balfe as a man and as a musician.

BALFOUR, ARTHUR JAMES, statesman (b. 1848). THE MAN AND HIS WORK. By Bernard Alderson. 8½ in. 378 pp. Illus. 1903. Grant Richards. O.p.

The author's object is not merely to produce a chronological record of Mr. Balfour's career, but to review under various heads his manifold activities, and to give an impartial estimate of his work as state-man, author, and landowner. The narrative is brought down to 1902. See also *Arthur James Balfour as Philosopher and Thinker*, by Wilfrid M. Short. 1912. Longmans. 7/6 net. Consists of extracts from Mr. Balfour's non-political speeches and writings (1879–1912), selected and arranged by his private secretary.

BALZAC, HONORÉ DE, French novelist (1799–1850). LIFE. By F. Lawton. 9 in. 388 pp. 1910. Grant Richards. 15/- net.

The most satisfactory account of Balzac in English. Deals critically and clearly with the different aspects of the French writer's character and achievement. See also *Life and Writings*, by Mary F. Sandars. 9 in. 410 pp. Illus. 1904. Murray. 12/- net. Interesting reading, but weak on the critical side. An excellent brief sketch is that by F. Wedmore. (G.W.) 145 pp. Bibliog. 1890. W. Scott. 1/-.

BARNARDO, THOMAS JOHN, founder of "Barnardo Homes" (1845–1905). MEMOIRS. By Mrs. Barnardo and James Marchant. 9 in. 427 pp. Illus. 1907. Hodder. 12/-.

A full and authoritative account not only of the career of Dr. Barnardo, but of the "Homes" inseparably associated with his name. Introduction by Sir W. Robertson Nicoll. Popular.

BARNATO, BARNEY, South African millionaire (1852–97). MEMOIR. By Harry Raymond. 9 in. 208 pp. Illus. 1897. Isbister. O.p.

A racy, journalistic narrative recounting the leading incidents of Barnato's life, and giving the financier's stories in his own words.

BARTOLOMMEO, FRA, Florentine painter (1475–1517). LIFE. By Leader Scott. (G.A.) 76 pp. Illus. 1881. Sampson Low. 2/6.

Attempts to bring Bartolommeo in an appreciable form before the minds of those who are interested in art. Indicates clearly his characteristic and leading trains of thought. The author also tells the story of Andrea del Sarto in this volume (61 pp.).

BAXTER, RICHARD, Nonconformist divine (1615–91). LIFE. By James H. Davies. 9 in. 455 pp. 1887. Kent. 10/6.

A conscientious piece of work on popular lines. Written by an Anglican who tries to be fair to all parties. Unfortunately, the book is handicapped through having no index.

BEACONSFIELD, BENJAMIN DISRAELI, EARL OF, statesman and novelist (1804–81). LIFE. By William F. Monypenny. Vol. I. 1804–37. 1910. Murray. 12/- net. In prog.

"A compact supply of standard and authentic material, honestly provided. . . . by an undeniably competent craftsman."—Lord Morley in the *Times*. Vol. I. deals only with Disraeli's literary career. Vol. II. published Nov. 1912) treats of the first stages of his political life (1837–1846. Short *Lives*: (1) By J. A. Froude. (P.M.) Dent. 2/6 net. (2) By T. E. Kebbell. (S.S.) 1896. W. H. Allen. 1/- net. (3) By W. Sichel. (O.B.) Illus. Methuen. 2/6 net.

BECKET, THOMAS, Archbishop of Canterbury (1118–70). LIFE. By W. H. Hutton. (M.N.H.) 307 pp. Illus. 1910. Pitman. 3/6 net.

Attempts to sift and re-state the facts of Becket's career in accordance with the historical standards of to-day. A brief, lucid, and reliable record. Gives special treatment to contemporary biographies.

BEECHER, HENRY WARD, American preacher (1813–87). LIFE. By Lyman Abbott. 495 pp. Illus. Bibliog. (21 pp.). 1903. Hodder. 7/6.

Not a formal biography, but an interpretation of the life and character of Beecher. Gives, however, a well-informed outline of his life, though the standpoint is eulogistic rather than critical. Bibliography.

BEETHOVEN, LUDWIG VON, musical composer (1770–1827). LIFE. By Alice M. Diehl. 9 in. 384 pp. Por. 1908. Hodder. 10/6 net.

The best biography for the ordinary reader. The result of twenty years' labour, it is based not only upon an extensive knowledge of the literature of the subject, but upon a careful study of the multitudinous records of Beethoven. See also (1) short *Life*, by F. J. Crowest (M.M.) 329 pp. Illus. 1899. Dent. 3/6 net. Contains bibliography and a list of Beethoven's published works. (2) *Beethoven and his Nine Symphonies*, by Sir G. Grove. 2nd ed. 414 pp. 1896. Novello. 6/-. For amateurs. Gives a full historical and critical account of each symphony.

BENSON, EDWARD WHITE, Archbishop of Canterbury (1829–96). LIFE. By his son, A. C. Benson. New ed. abridg. 8½ in. 617 pp. Illus. 1901. Macmillan. 8/6 net.

In this edition the author aims at retaining all that is necessary to present the story of Archbishop Benson's life and to illustrate the development of his character.

BENTHAM, JEREMY, philosopher (1748–1832). LIFE AND WORK. By Chas. M. Atkinson. 9in. 259 pp. 1905. Methuen. 5/- net.

A popular sketch written in the hope that it may induce readers to seek a closer acquaintance with the volumes "so laboriously compiled by Bowring." Contains nothing fresh, but is carefully and interestingly written. Full references.

BERKELEY, GEORGE, bishop and philosopher (1685–1753). See PHILOSOPHY, col. 398.

BERLIOZ, HECTOR, musical composer (1803–69). LIFE, AS WRITTEN BY HIMSELF IN HIS LETTERS AND MEMOIRS. Trans., with introd., by K. F. Boult. (T.A.) 323 pp. Illus. 1903. Dent. 3/6 net.

The autobiography presents an interesting and fascinating picture of the man; but as a narrative of events is not of much value, becoming a mere sketch after 1848.

BERNARD, ST., Abbot of Clairvaux (1091–1153) LIFE AND TIMES. By J. Cotter Morison. 458 pp. 1884. Macmillan. 6/-

The standard work. Affords a most vivid picture of St. Bernard and his times. A book marked by extensive learning, deep insight, and literary charm.

BETTERTON, THOMAS, distinguished actor (1635–1710). LIFE. By Robert W. Lowe. (E.A.) 202 pp. 1891. Kegan Paul. 2/6.

Attempts to paint an accurate picture of Betterton and the surroundings amid which he acted. Chap. i. deals with the pre-Restoration stage, and chap. ii. with the Restoration playhouse, its structure and arrangements, and the manners and customs which prevailed before and behind the scenes.

BEZA, THEODORE, Reformer (1519–1605). LIFE. By H. M. Baird. (H.R.) 397 pp. Illus. 1899. Putnam. 5/- net.

The only biography in English. Based on original sources, particularly Beza's own biographical notes and his letters. Valuable bibliography (5 pp.).

BISMARCK, PRINCE, German statesman (1815–98). LIFE. By William Jacks. 9 in. 528 pp. Illus. Map. 1899. Glasgow: Maclehose. 10/6 net.

The best biography in English. The author writes as an avowed admirer, but he brings to his task extensive knowledge, sound judgment, and a fine expository gift. Quotes largely Bismarck's own words. See also *Bismarck: Some Secret Pages of his History* by M. Busch. Condensed ed. 8 in. 585 pp. Illus. 1899. Macmillan. 10/- net. Consists of a diary kept by the author during twenty-five years' official and private intercourse with the great Chancellor.

BLAKE, WILLIAM, poet and painter (1757–1827). LIFE. By Arthur Symons. 9 in. 451 pp. 1907. Constable. 10/6 net.

The first portion of the book (247 pp.) is devoted to a carefully written and instructive sketch of Blake's life and work. In Part II. is printed every record of Blake from contemporary sources, including all references in the *Diaries, Letters, and Reminiscences* of Crabb Robinson, and the biographical sketches of J. T. Smith (1828), and Allan Cunningham (1830). See also (1) Blake's *Letters*, together with a memoir by F. Tatham. 9 in. 284 pp. 12 illus. 1906. Methuen. 7/6 net. (2) *Life, Character, and Genius*, by A. T. Story. 6½ in. 160 pp. Por. 1893. Sonnenschein. 2/6

BOCCACCIO, GIOVANNI, author of the *Decameron* (1313–75). LIFE. By Edward Hutton. 9 in. 454 pp. Illus. 1910. Lane. 16/- net.

A biographical and critical study setting out frankly all that is known of Boccaccio's career. The sources and authority for the facts given are quoted. Boccaccio's attitude to woman and his relation to Dante and Petrarch are fully discussed. Synopsis of, and index to, the *Decameron*. Bibliography.

BOLINGBROKE, HENRY ST. JOHN, VISCOUNT, statesman and writer (1678–1751). LIFE. By A. Hassall. (S.S.) 252 pp. 1889. W. H. Allen. 1/-.

An able piece of historical criticism. See also *Bolingbroke: A Historical Study, and Voltaire in England*, by J. Churton Collins. 8 in. 320 pp. 1886. Murray. 7/6. Contains three essays dealing with his political and literary life; and his exile. A valuable contribution.

BOLIVAR, SIMON "THE LIBERATOR" (1783–1830). LIFE. By F. Loraine Petre. 8½ in. 472 pp. 1910. Lane. 12/6 net.

A readable biography of the chief leader in the revolt against Spain in Venezuela, New Granada, and Peru. Bolivar, who was for a time Dictator of Peru, has been called "the Napoleon of South America."

BOOTH, WILLIAM, "General" of the Salvation Army (1829–1912). See RELIGION, col. 460.

BORGIA, CESARE (1476–1507). LIFE. By R. Sabatini. 9 in. 465 pp. 16 illus. 1912. Stanley Paul. 16/- net.

Attempts to present Cesare Borgia in "a plain straightforward tale," and in so doing to explode many popular notions. The author views him as "a cold, relentless egoist . . . yet with certain elements of greatness; a splendid soldier, an unrivalled administrator, a man preeminently just, if merciless in that same justice."

BORROW, GEORGE HENRY, author (1803–81). LIFE. By Herbert Jenkins. 9 in. 524 pp. 13 illus. 1912. Murray. 10/6 net.

The only adequate and exhaustive biography. Covers and completes Dr Knapp's *Life*. Contains much material which has come to light since that work appeared, and settles several hitherto disputed points. See also *George Borrow: The Man and his Books*, by Edward Thomas. 9 in. 333 pp. 1912. Chapman. 10/6 net.

BOSWELL, JAMES, biographer of Dr. Johnson (1740–95). LIFE. By Percy Fitzgerald. 2 vols. 8½ in. 597 pp. 4 pors. 1891. Chatto. O.p.

The author spent many years in collecting materials, and furnishes numerous fresh and interesting details. Boswell's character is discussed at length; likewise the true principles of editing "Boswell."

BOTTICELLI, SANDRO, painter (1446–1510). LIFE. By A. Streeter. (G.M.P.S.) 181 pp. Illus. 1903. Bell. 3/6 net.

Treats Botticelli's works in chronological order so as to reconstruct his life-work in the order of its natural development. Concise, well-informed, and readable. Gives bibliography and catalogues of Botticelli's works and of some of the more important works of his school.

BRADLAUGH, CHARLES, secularist and social reformer (1833–91). LIFE AND WORK. By his daughter Hypatia B. Bonner. With an account of his Parliamentary struggle, politics, and teachings by John M. Robert-

son. 2 vols. 9 in. 839 pp. Illus. 1894. Unwin. 21/-. Also in REFORMER'S BOOKSHELF. Unwin. 7/-; and Unwin's Half-Crown Library.

The chief authority on Bradlaugh's career.

BRAHMS, JOHANNES, musical composer (1833–97). LIFE. By J. L. Erb. (M.M.) 192 pp. Illus. 1905. Dent. 3/6 net.
Well-written, up-to-date, and popular. Contents—(1) Biographical; (2) Brahms: the Man; (3) Brahms: the Musician. Gives list of Brahms' compositions and bibliography.

BRIGHT, JOHN, statesman and orator (1811–89). LIFE. By R. Barry O'Brien. 9 in. 295 pp. 1910. Smith, Elder. 10/6 net.
Not a formal biography. Partly an account of Bright's relation to the important problems of his time, partly a collection of passages from his speeches and letters, and partly a series of personal reminiscences. Preface by Augustine Birrell. See also (1) *Life* by G. Barnett Smith. 385 pp. Por. 1889. Hodder. 5/-. (2) *Life and Times of John Bright*, by Wm. Robertson. New ed. (1912), with supplementary chapter by A. M. Perkins. Unwin. 2/6. The authorised biography of Bright is now in preparation.

BRONTE, CHARLOTTE, novelist (1816–55). LIFE. By Mrs. Gaskell. 7 in. 449 pp. 1900. Smith, Elder. 6/-. Pop. ed., 2/6.
Several books bearing more or less on the life and writings of Charlotte Brontë have appeared recently, but none have supplanted Mrs. Gaskell's in popular esteem. Much new material, however, has come to light since she wrote, and her work requires to be supplemented by C. K. Shorter's *Charlotte Brontë and her Sisters*. (L.L.) 260 pp. Por. 1905. Hodder. 3/6. Other Works: (1) *The Brontes: Life and Letters*, by C. K. Shorter. 2 vols. 1907. Hodder. 24/- net. (2) *Life*, by A. Birrell. (G.W.) Scott. 1/-. (3) *A Note on Charlotte Brontë*, by A. C. Swinburne. 1877. Chatto. 6/-. (4) *The Three Brontës*, by May Sinclair. 8½ in. 257 pp. 1912. Hutchinson. 6/- net.

BROWN, DR. JOHN, essayist (1810–82). LETTERS. Edited by his Son and D. W. Forrest. 9 in. 379 pp. Illus. 1907. Black. 5/- net. Also in Nelson's Shilling Library.
The genial author of *Rab and his Friends* here tells the story of his life through his correspondence. Contains letters from Ruskin and Thackeray. Biographical introds. by E. T. M'Laren. See also *A Biography and a Criticism*, by J. T. Brown. Illus. 1903. Black. 6/-.

BROWNE, SIR THOMAS, author of the *Religio Medici* (1605–82). LIFE. By Edmund Gosse. (E.M.L.) 222 pp. 1905. Macmillan. 2/- net.
An illuminating study—brief, trustworthy, and up to date. There is no other popular *Life* of Sir Thomas Browne.

BROWNING, ELIZABETH BARRETT, poetess (1806–61). LETTERS. Ed., with biographical introductions, by F. G. Kenyon. 2 vols. 962 pp. Pors. 1897. Smith, Elder. 15/- net.
A selection from a large mass of letters, written at all periods in Mrs. Browning's life. The deleted passages are slight and unimportant. The letters exhibit Mrs. Browning's character, not her genius.

BROWNING, ROBERT, poet (1812–89). LIFE AND LETTERS. By Mrs. Sutherland Orr. New ed., revised and in part re-written by F. G. Kenyon. 448 pp. 2 pors. 1908. Smith, Elder. 7/6 net.
This edition incorporates a good deal of new material; and the chapter relating to Browning's courtship and marriage has been wholly re-written. The authorised biography. See also (1) *Life*, by W. Hall Griffin. Completed and edited by H. C. Minchin. 9 in. 342 pp. Illus. 1910. Methuen. 12/6 net. The author, who was in close touch with Browning's son and sister and with friends of the poet, had collected a mass of material for a new biography which, he believed, would supersede all others. (2) *Browning as a Philosophical and Religious Teacher*, by Sir Henry Jones. 5th ed. Glasgow: Maclehose. 3/6 net. An able exposition. Short *Lives*: (1) By W. Sharp. (G.W.) 220 pp. Bibliog. (22 pp.). 1890. W. Scott. 1/-. (2) By G. K. Chesterton. (E.M.L.) 207 pp. 1903. Macmillan. 2/- net. (3) By C. H. Herford. (M.E.W.) 323 pp. 1905. Blackwood. 2/6.

BRUCE, KING ROBERT THE (1274–1329). LIFE. By Sir Herbert Maxwell. (H.N.) 400 pp. Illus. 1897. Putnam. 5/-.
A fresh attempt to narrate the career of Robert the Bruce, to analyse his character and motives, and to weigh the character of his life-work to the Scottish nation. See also brief sketch by A. F. Murison. (E.S.) 159 pp. 1899. Edin.: Oliphant. 1/-. Based on primary authorities.

BRUNO, GIORDANO, philosopher (1548–1600). See PHILOSOPHY, col. 393.

BUCHANAN, GEORGE, humanist and reformer (1506–82). LIFE. By P. Hume Brown. 9 in. 405 pp. Illus. 1890. Edin.: Douglas. 12/-.
The standard work. Intended to make Buchanan known to those who are never likely to read his Latin writings. A shorter and more popular *Life* is that by Rev. D. Macmillan. 301 pp. Illus. 1906. Edin.: Morton. 3/6 net.

BUCKLE, HENRY THOMAS, historian (1821–62). LIFE AND WRITINGS. By Alfred H. Huth. 2 vols. 9 in. 654 pp. Pors. Bibliog. 1880. Sampson Low. 32/-.
Quite a readable work, embodying all the available material. Buckle for the most part tells his own story through his correspondence. See also *Buckle and his Critics*, by J. M. Robertson. 1895. Sonnenschein. 10/6 net.

BUNYAN, JOHN, author of *Pilgrim's Progress* (1628–88). His LIFE, TIMES, AND WORK. By John Brown. 3rd ed. 9 in. 520 pp. Illus. 1887. Isbister (now Pitman). 7/6. New ed. 2 vols. 510 pp. 1902. 5/- net.
The standard biography. Chap. xix. is devoted to editions, illustrations, and imitations of the *Pilgrim's Progress*, and appendices contain: (1) Chronological list of Bunyan's works; (2) Foreign versions of *Pilgrim's Progress*; (3) Versions, biographies, and lectures; (4) Personal relics of Bunyan. See also (1) *Life*, by W. Hale White. (L.L.) 250 pp. Illus. 1905. Hodder. 3/6. A fine study of Bunyan from the spiritual standpoint. (2) *Life*, by J. A. Froude (E.M.L.) 1880. Macmillan. 1/- net.

BURKE, EDMUND, political philosopher and orator (1729–97). A HISTORICAL STUDY. By John Morley (now Lord Morley of Blackburn). 8 in. 327 pp. 1867. Macmillan. 7/6. New ed., 4/-.
Not a biography, but a criticism of Burke's relations and contributions to the main transactions of his time. Indispensable to the serious student of Burke. See also the author's *Life* of Burke. (E.M.L.) 224 pp. 1879. Macmillan. 1/- net. Contains about 20 pp. reproduced from the earlier work.

BURNE-JONES, SIR EDWARD, painter (1833–98). LIFE. By his Wife. 2 vols. 9 in. 702 pp. Illus. 1904. Macmillan. 30/- net. Cheap ed., 2 vols., 10/- net.

An exhaustive review of Burne-Jones' life and art. Conveys a vivid impression of the man and the artist.

BURNEY, FANNY (MADAME D'ARBLAY), authoress (1752–1840). LIFE. By Austin Dobson. (E.M.L.) 223 pp. 1903. Macmillan. 2/- net.

A brief, popular narrative by a leading authority on 18th-century literature.

BURNS, ROBERT, poet (1759–96). LIFE AND WORKS. Ed. by R. Chambers. Revised and partially re-written by W. Wallace. 4 vols. 8½ in. 2008 pp. Illus. Map. 1896. Chambers. 30/-.

The standard authority. This edition incorporates much fresh material and is exhaustive, both biographically and critically. An estimate of the poet is furnished in the final chapter. Valuable appendices. See also short *Lives*. (1) By J. G. Lockhart. (E.S.B.) 7 in. 315 pp. Por. 1904. Hutchinson. 1/- net. "Of all Burns's biographers, Lockhart is he who divides us least."—A. Lang. (2) By J. C. Shairp. (E.M.L.) New ed. 213 pp. 1887. Macmillan. 1 - net.

An illuminating study which does not excuse the poet's deficiencies of character. (3) By J. S. Blackie. (G.W.) W. Scott. 1/-. See also W. E. Henley's essay contributed to the Centenary edition of Burns's poems. 4 vols. 1896. Jack. Marked an era in Burns criticism.

BURTON, SIR RICHARD F., orientalist and traveller (1821–90). LIFE. By his wife, Isabel Burton. 2 vols. 9 in. 1301 pp. Illus. Maps. 1893. Chapman. 42/-.

An exhaustive record of the career of a remarkable man. Specially valuable because of the light it throws on the inner life of Burton, who was largely misunderstood. A more recent biography is that by Thomas Wright. 2 vols. Illus. 3rd ed. 1906. Everett. 24/- net.

BYRON, GEORGE GORDON NOEL, LORD, poet (1788–1824). LIFE, LETTERS AND JOURNALS. By Thomas Moore. New ed. 9 in. 754 pp. Illus. 1892. Murray. 7/6.

The standard authority. Originally published in 2 vols. Other works: (1) *Letters and Journals*, edited by R. E. Prothero. 1898–1901. 6 vols. Illus. Murray. 36/-. Contains many hitherto unpublished letters. (2) *Life*, by J. Nichol. (E.M.L.) 1879. Macmillan. 1/-. (3) *Byron: The Last Phase*, by R. Edgcumbe. 9 in. 421 pp. 1909. Murray. 10/6 net. A narrative of the expedition to Greece, and Byron's death at Missolonghi, together with an illuminating discussion of "the mystery of Lord Byron's life," the relations of the poet to his wife, and "Astarte." (4) *The Real Lord Byron*, by J. C. Jeaffreson. 1884. Hurst. 5/-. (5) *Byron*, by Ethel C. Mayne. 9 in. Por. 1912. Methuen. 21/- net. The author practically lays claim to this biography being the first real life of the poet.

CABOT, JOHN AND SEBASTIAN, discoverers of mainland of North America (1474–1557). JOHN AND SEBASTIAN CABOT. THE DISCOVERY OF NORTH AMERICA. By C. R. Beazley. (B.G.B.) 351 pp. Por. Maps. 1898. Unwin. 5/-.

An instructive and trustworthy account based on original records. Discusses and sheds light on several disputed points, notably the share which the elder and the younger Cabot had in the discovery of North America.

CÆSAR, JULIUS (100–44 B.C.). JULIUS CÆSAR AND THE FOUNDATION OF THE ROMAN IMPERIAL SYSTEM. By W. W. Fowler. (H.N.) 410 pp. Illus. 1908. Putnam. 5/-.

Attempts to explain to those comparatively unfamiliar with classical antiquity the place which Cæsar occupies in the history of the world. Shows how his life marked a great change in European history.

CALDERON DE LA BARCA, PEDRO, Spanish dramatist (1600–81). LIFE. By E. J. Hasell. (F.C.). 7 in. 213 pp. 1879. Blackwood. 1/-.

A brief sketch on elementary lines. Records the few ascertainable facts of Calderon's career, and gives an intelligent exposition of his writings. All the verse translations are in the metres of the original, with the exception of those taken from Shelley.

CALVIN, JOHN, organiser of Reformed Protestantism (1509–64). LIFE. By Willston Walker. (H.R.) 474 pp. Illus. 1906. Putnam. 5/- net.

Lays special weight on Calvin's training, spiritual development, and constructive work rather than on the minutiæ of his Genevan contests, or the smaller details of his relations to the spread of the Reformation. Valuable bibliographical note. See also *Life and Times of John Calvin*, by the Dutch scholar L. Penning. Trans. by B. S. Berrington, and published (1912) by Routledge and Kegan Paul. 10/6 net.

CAMOENS, LUIZ DE, Portuguese poet (1524–80). HIS LIFE AND HIS LUSIADS. By Sir R. F. Burton. 2 vols. 7 in. 745 pp. 1881. Quaritch. 16/-.

Consists of an exhaustive commentary on the Portuguese Odyssey (which Burton translated). Chap. I. contains an essay on the Life of Camoens, and sections treating of the man and the poet.

CAMPBELL, SIR COLIN, LORD CLYDE, Indian General (1792–1863). LIFE. By Archibald Forbes. (E.M.A.) 230 pp. 1895. Macmillan. 2/6.

The best short *Life*. Sets forth the salient features of the career of the great soldier with clearness and point. The reader may also consult Sir Owen T. Burne's *Clyde and Strathnairn*. (R.I.) 194 pp. 1891. Clarendon Press. 2/6. Gives a graphic picture of Clyde's part in the Indian Mutiny operations.

CAMPBELL, THOMAS, poet (1777–1844). LIFE AND LETTERS. By W. Beattie. 3 vols. 8½ in. 1439 pp. Pors. 1849. Moxon. 45/-. O.p.

The authorised biography. The author's aim is to make Campbell the historian of his own life, as it is preserved in his letters and other documents. See also *Life*, by J. C. Hadden. (E.S.) 158 pp. 1899. Edin.: Oliphant. 1/- net.

CANNING, GEORGE, statesman (1770–1827). GEORGE CANNING AND HIS TIMES: A POLITICAL STUDY. By J. A. R. Marriott. 8 in. 158 pp. Por. 1903. Murray. 2/6 net.

Not so much a biography of Canning as an "appreciation" of his policy, and particularly of his foreign policy. An illuminating study.

CAREY, WILLIAM, missionary and orientalist (1761–1834). LIFE. By George Smith. 8½ in. 476 pp. Illus. 1885. Murray. 7/6. Also in Everyman's Library. 1/-.

The standard authority. Compiled from materials collected at the scene of Carey's labours. Exhaustive and popular.

CARLYLE, JANE WELSH, wife of Thomas Carlyle (1801–66). LETTERS AND MEMORIALS. 3 vols. 9 in. 1883. Longmans. 31/6.

Prepared for publication by Carlyle, and edited by Froude, this work proves Mrs. Carlyle to have been "one of the keenest critics, most brilliant letter-writers, and most accomplished women of her time." See also: (1) *New Letters and Memorials*, annotated by Carlyle, and ed. by Alex. Carlyle. With introd. by Sir J. Crichton Browne. 2 vols. 715 pp. Illus. 1903. Lane. 25/- net. (2) *Love Letters of Thomas and Jane Welsh Carlyle*, ed. by A. Carlyle. 2 vols. Illus. 1909. Lane. 25/- net. (3) *Life*, by Mrs. Alex. Ireland. 345 pp. Por. 1891. Chatto. 7/6.

CARLYLE, THOMAS, author (1795–1881). A HISTORY OF HIS LIFE. By J. A. Froude. (1795–1833, 2 vols; 1834–81, 2 vols.) 1882–4. Longmans. 14/-.

The standard biography. See also *Reminiscences of Thomas Carlyle*, ed. by C. E. Norton. 2 vols. Macmillan. 12/-. *Letters* (1814–36), ed. by C. E. Norton. 4 vols. Macmillan. 36/-; and *New Letters*, ed. by A. Carlyle. 2 vols. Illus. Lane. 25/- net. Brief *Lives*: (1) by R. Garnett. (G.W.) 1887. Bibliography. W. Scott. 1/-. (2) By J. Nichol. (E.M.L.) 1892. Macmillan. 1/- net. (3) By Hector Macpherson. (F.S.) 1896. Edin.: Oliphant. 1/- net. (4) *The Man and his Books*, by W. H. Wylie. 1881. Marshall. 7/6. (5) *The Making of Carlyle*, by R. S. Craig. 9 in. 525 pp. Illus. 1908. Nash. 10/6 net. "An experiment in biographical explication." See also *Jane Welsh Carlyle*.

CARNEGIE, ANDREW, multi-millionaire (b. 1835). FROM TELEGRAPH BOY TO MILLIONAIRE. By B. Alderson. 233 pp. Illus. 1902. Pearson. 2/6.

More an "appreciation" than a narrative of biographical facts. The book is pleasantly written, and sheds an interesting light upon various aspects of Mr. Carnegie's career. Chapters on the Steel King as an employer, and on his gospel of wealth. The latter gives statistics.

"CARROLL, LEWIS." See DODGSON, CHAS. L.

CATHERINE II. OF RUSSIA (1729–96). THE ROMANCE OF AN EMPRESS. By K. Waliszewski (trans. from French). 2 vols. 8½ in. 601 pp. Por. 1894. Heinemann. 28/-. Cheap ed., 1 vol., 6/-.

A work of original research which endeavours to present "the results of a thorough and impartial investigation." The book has been forbidden to be circulated in Russia.

CAVOUR, COUNT CAMILLO BENSO DI, restorer of Italian nationality (1810–61). LIFE. By Hon. Edward Cadogan. 8½ in. 394 pp. Por. 1907. Smith, Elder. 7/6 net.

A biographical and critical study penned in the interests of the general reader. The book contains nothing new, but is written with skill, care, and judgment. See also *Cavour*, by the Countess Evelyn M. Cesaresco. (F.S.a.) 230 pp. 1898. Macmillan. 2/6. A good summary, with list of authorities.

CAXTON, WILLIAM, first English printer (1422–91). BIOGRAPHY AND TYPOGRAPHY OF WILLIAM CAXTON. By W. Blades. 2nd ed. 399 pp. Illus. 1882. Trubner. 5/-.

Furnishes in popular form, and with many illustrations, practically all that is known of Caxton, and of the introduction of printing into this country. The biography extends to 166 pp., and the remainder of the book is devoted to an informative description of the works printed by Caxton. See also *William Caxton: The First English Printer*, by C. Knight. 167 pp. 1877. Clowes. O.p. A less pretentious sketch, with bibliography.

CELLINI, BENVENUTO, goldsmith, sculptor, and engraver (1500–71). MEMOIRS. Written by himself. Trans. by T. Roscoe. (B.L.) 512 pp. Por. 1904. Bell. 3/6.

The popular translation of Cellini's unique autobiography.

CERVANTES SAAVEDRA, MIGUEL DE, author of *Don Quixote* (1547–1616). LIFE. By J. Fitzmaurice-Kelly. 9 in. 410 pp. 1892. Chapman. 16/-.

"A biographical, literary, and historical study, with a tentative bibliography from 1585 to 1892, and an annotated appendix on the *Canto De Calvope*." The standard work—full, comprehensive, and scholarly. Short *Life*, by H. E. Watts. (G.W.) 185 pp. 1891. W. Scott. 1/-. Complete bibliography (23 pp.).

CHALMERS, THOMAS, Scottish Church leader (1780–1847). MEMOIRS. By William Hanna. 8½ in. 4 vols. 2244 pp. Illus. 1850–52. Constable. O.p. New ed. 2 vols. Douglas. 12/-.

The official biography by Chalmers's son-in-law. A minute, exact, and sympathetic record based on Chalmers's own utterances and his correspondence. Presents a vivid picture of Scottish ecclesiastical life during the first half of the 19th century. No index. See also brief *Life*, by W. G. Blaikie. (F.S.) 160 pp. 1896. Edin: Oliphant. 1/- net. A thoroughly competent sketch by one who studied under Chalmers. Mrs. Oliphant's monograph (L.R. 2nd ed. 255 pp. 1896. Methuen. 2/-) fails to grasp the central fact of Chalmers's life—his conversion; and is unsympathetic to the Church which Chalmers helped to found.

CHAMBERLAIN, JOSEPH, statesman (b.1836). LIFE. By A. Mackintosh. 9 in. 476 pp. 1906. Hodder. 10/6 net.

Purports to be an "honest biography," by which is meant "a faithful account at all points." The author's qualification is that he has sat in the Press Gallery of the House of Commons and "has watched Mr. Chamberlain for a quarter of a century, with never-failing, never-slackening interest." The narrative embraces the whole of Mr. Chamberlain's active political career.

CHARLES THE GREAT (CHARLEMAGNE), King of the Franks and Roman Emperor (742–814). LIFE. By T. Hodgkin. (F.S.) 261 pp. 1897. Macmillan. 2/6.

A brief, popular account by an eminent historian. Regarding the Emperor as "the last term of an ascending series," the author devotes 80 pages to Charles the Great's predecessors.

CHARLES I. (1600–49). THE WHITE KING. By W. H. Davenport Adams. 2 vols. 9 in. 785 pp. 1889. Redway. 21/-.

The author takes Charles as the central figure and groups round him a mass of interesting detail relating to the life and manners, literature and art of England in the first half of the seventeenth century.

CHARLES II. (1630–85). LIFE. By Osmund Airy. New ed. 427 pp. 1904. Longmans. 6/6 net.

Outlines the influences which acted upon the inherited qualities of Charles, and conveys some idea of the confusion into which the domestic and foreign policy of England, and her social morality alike fell when Charles came to the throne. The narrative is founded upon contemporary authorities.

CHARLES EDWARD STEWART, PRINCE. See STEWART.

CHATHAM, WILLIAM PITT, EARL OF, statesman and orator (1708–78). LIFE. By W. D. Green. (H.N.) 404 pp. Illus. Map. 1901. Putnam. 5/-.
A valuable book on popular lines. Based on a careful study of existing authorities and of unpublished manuscripts. Chapter on Chatham's personality and historical position. See also (1) *Life*, by F. Harrison. (T.E.S.) 245 pp. 1905. Macmillan. 2/6. Endeavours to exhibit the real Chatham. (2) *His Early Life and Connexions*, by Lord Rosebery. 9¼ in. 538 pp. 1910. Humphreys. 12/- net. A brilliant study utilising much hitherto unpublished material which sheds a strong and interesting light.

CHATTERTON, THOMAS, poet (1752–70). THE TRUE CHATTERTON. By J. H. Ingram. 9 in. 344 pp. 1910. Unwin. 10 6 net. "A new study from original documents." Claims to rectify and explain by new research much in the life of Chatterton as at present known. See also (1) *Lives*, by C. E. Russell. 8¼ in. 289 pp. 1909. Grant Richards. 7/6 net. (2) By David Masson. 292 pp. 1874. Macmillan. O.p.

CHAUCER, GEOFFREY, poet (c. 1340–1400). LIFE. By A. W. Ward. (E.M.L.) 198 pp. 1879. Macmillan. 1/- net.
An interesting and suggestive study. After an illuminating chapter on Chaucer's times, the poet's life and works are dealt with. In chap. iii there is a discussion of the characteristics of Chaucer and of his poetry.

CHESTERFIELD, PHILIP, FOURTH EARL OF (1694–1773). LIFE. By W. H. Craig. 8¼ in. 389 pp. 28 illus. 1907. Lane. 12/6 net.
The book is mainly concerned with those higher qualities which distinguished Chesterfield as a valuable public servant. His private life and correspondence are only touched upon incidentally. A well-informed and fair-minded narrative.

CHOPIN, FREDERICK, composer (1809–49). FREDERICK CHOPIN AS MAN AND MUSICIAN. By F. Niecks. 2 vols. 3rd ed. 9 in. 744 pp. Illus. N.d. Novello. 25/-.
The standard biography in English. While covering the whole life, the work directs special attention to the least known and most interesting part of Chopin's career—his life in France, and his visits to Germany and Great Britain. The numerous Chopin letters are a special feature. Comprehensive and readable. See also short *Life*, by J. C. Hadden. (M.M.) Dent. 3/6 net.

CHURCH, RICHARD WILLIAM, Dean of St. Paul's (1815–91). LIFE AND LETTERS. By his daughter, Mary C. Church. 9 in. 379 pp. 1894. Macmillan. 4/- net.
A book of letters rather than a complete biography; but exhibits adequately the leading traits of the great scholar and critic. See also brief monograph, by D. C. Lathbury (E.C.L.) New ed. 6¼ in. 208 pp. 1912. Mowbray. 1/- net.

CHURCHILL, LORD RANDOLPH, politician (1849–95). LIFE. By Winston S. Churchill. Pop. ed. 8¼ in. 926 pp. Illus. 1907. Macmillan. 7/6 net.
An able piece of political biography dealing fully and authoritatively with Lord Randolph's career. With the exception of the first two chapters and the last, the narrative lies in a period of only ten years, half of which is concerned with the political struggles of the years 1885 and 1886. See also Lord Rosebery's brief monograph. 187 pp. 1906. Humphreys. 3/6. "A reminiscence and a study."

CICERO, MARCUS TULLUS, orator, statesman, and author (106–43 B.C.). CICERO AND THE FALL OF THE ROMAN REPUBLIC. By J. L. Strachan-Davidson. 8¼ in. (H.N.) 452 pp. Illus. 1896. Putnam. 5/-.
An admirable popular life by the Master of Balliol. Sets forth from Cicero's writings a presentation of the concluding age of the Roman Republic, and records the failure of the last Free State of the ancient world.

CLARENDON, EDWARD HYDE, EARL OF, statesman and historian (1608–74). LIFE. By Sir Henry Craik. 2 vols. 726 pp. 1911. Smith, Elder. 21/- net.
Not altogether a satisfactory biography, being unduly long and displaying considerable bias, but the only life of Clarendon, with the exception of the *Autobiography*, now out of print.

CLAUDE, GELLEE LE LORRAIN, painter (1600–82). LIFE. By Owen J. Dullea. (G.A.) 156 pp. Illus. 1887. Low. 3/6.
Attempts to present a brief yet complete account of Claude and his art, from a careful collation of what has been written concerning him.

CLEMENS, SAMUEL LANGHORNE ("MARK TWAIN") (1835–1910). LIFE. By Arthur B. Paine. 3 vols. 8 in. 1719 pp. 1912. Harper. 24/- net.
The authorised biography of "Mark Twain." See also *Life*, by A. Henderson. 8¼ in. 243 pp. Illus. 1911. Duckworth. 5/- net. Not a formal memoir, but rather an appreciation. Bibliography (26 pp.).

CLIVE (ROBERT), LORD, founder of Indian Empire (1725–74). LIFE. By G. B. Malleson. (R.I.) 229 pp. Map. 1900. Clarendon Press. 2/6 net.
An able account based on original authorities. While the chief interest centres in the establishment of the British in India, the author omits no biographical detail of importance. Condensed and popular. See also *Life*, by Sir C. Wilson. (E.M.A.) 1890. Macmillan. 2/6.

CLOUGH, ARTHUR H., poet (1819–61). MONOGRAPH. By Samuel Waddington. 343 pp. 1883. Bell. O.p.
A sympathetic study of Clough's life and poems. Not of great value, but the only work of its kind in existence.

COBBETT, WILLIAM, Radical and author (1762–1835). LIFE. By E. I. Carlyle. 9 in. 330 pp. Illus. 1904. Constable. 7/6 net.
Attempts to portray the life and character of Cobbett as shown in his writings. Passages are selected which seem to illustrate his political and social opinions, or to afford good examples of his literary style. *The Life and Letters of William Cobbett in England and America*, by Lewis Melville, was published (1912) by John Lane. The work, which occupies 2 vols., is based mainly upon unpublished correspondence.

COBDEN, RICHARD, the "Apostle of Free Trade" (1804–65). LIFE. By John Morley (Lord Morley of Blackburn). Eversley ed. 2 vols. 1090 pp. 1908. Macmillan. 8/- net. Also in Nelson's Shilling Library.
The standard work, the material for which was supplied in great abundance by Cobden's relatives, friends, and correspondents. A brilliant record of the origin and early development of the Free Trade movement.

COLERIDGE, SAMUEL TAYLOR, poet (1772–1834). LIFE. By J. Dykes Campbell.

9 in. 331 pp. Por. 1894. Macmillan. 10/6.

An authoritative sketch, the outcome of painstaking research. Incorporates much fresh material. Does not give an estimate of Coleridge's work. Other *Lives*: (1) By H. D. Traill. (E.M.L.) 222 pp. 1884. Macmillan. 1/- net. (2) By Hall Caine. (G.W.) 154 pp. 1887. W. Scott. 1/-. Contains bibliography (21 pp.).

COLIGNY, GASPARD DE, ADMIRAL OF FRANCE (1519–72). LIFE. By A. W. Whitehead. 9 in. 396 pp. Illus. Maps. Plans. 1904. Methuen. 12/6 net.

The best book on the Admiral, his life and times. The author has consulted the bulk of the literature on the subject, and has drawn largely on unpublished sources. Final chapter sums up Coligny's life and character.

COLUMBUS, CHRISTOPHER, discoverer of the New World (1447–1506). LIFE. By C. R. Markham. (W.G.E.) 381 pp. Illus. Maps. 1892. Philip. 3/6.

Furnishes in compact and popular form an accurate account of the life of Columbus, and describes his services to geographical discovery from the scientific standpoint.

CONSTABLE, JOHN, painter (1776–1837). LIFE. By M. Sturge Henderson. (L.A.) 251 pp. Illus. 1905. Duckworth. 7/6 net.

"Aims at presenting the actions and interests of the artist as vividly as is compatible with a strictly chronological arrangement." Four chapters are devoted to the biography. The last chapter discusses Constable's influence on landscape painting. Gives catalogue of the artist's finished works.

CONSTANTINE THE GREAT, Roman emperor (274–337). LIFE AND TIMES. By John B. Firth. (H.N.) 380 pp. Illus. 1905. Putnam. 5/-.

The best book for the general reader. Accurate, impartial, and lucid. In narrating the course of the Arian controversy and the proceedings of the Council of Nicæa, the author has been content to record facts.

COOK, JAMES, "The Circumnavigator" (1728–79). LIFE. By Arthur Kitson. 8¼ in. 541 pp. Illus. Maps. 1907. Murray. 15/- net. Cheap ed. (1911), 2/6 net.

The standard work. The author has carefully sifted all the authorities and has obtained much information from official sources. A well-written and thoroughly reliable work. Short *Life*, by Sir W. Besant. (E.M.L.) 3rd ed. 197 pp. Por. 1894. Macmillan. 2/6.

COROT, JEAN CAMILLE BAPTISTE, painter (1796–1875). COROT, DAUBIGNY, DUPRÉ. By J. W. Mollett. (G.A.) 138 pp. Illus. 1890. Sampson Low. 2/6.

The first portion of the book (32 pp.) is devoted to Corot, sketching pleasantly the chief incidents of his career and discussing his style and character.

CORREGGIO, ANTONIO ALLEGRI DA, painter (1494–1534). LIFE. By T. Sturge Moore. (L.A.) 288 pp. Illus. 1906. Duckworth. 7/6 net.

Based to some extent on the critical digest of Signor Corrado Ricci, though differing in conclusions. Not a formal biography. A chronology of Correggio's paintings is given in an appendix. See also *Life*, by M. C. Heaton. (G.A.) 86 pp. Illus. 1882. Low. 2/-.

Does not attempt original artistic criticism, but gives a brief notice of Correggio's chief works as well as the few known biographical facts.

COUSIN, VICTOR, French philosopher (1792–1867). See PHILOSOPHY, col. 399.

COWPER, WILLIAM, poet (1731–1800). LIFE. By Thomas Wright. 9 in. 681 pp. Illus. 1892. Unwin. 21/-.

The author is Principal of Cowper School, Olney, and has made an exhaustive study of the poet's life and writings. His narrative embodies not only the discoveries of his predecessors, but also a large number of new facts. Gives (1) a catalogue of Cowper's library; (2) a list of Cowper relics and their present owners; (3) a summary of events connected with the poet, his friends, and his works from 1798–1891. See also *Life*, by Goldwin Smith. (E.M.L.) 135 pp. Macmillan. 1/- net. A masterly little volume informed by fine critical judgment.

CRABBE, GEORGE, poet (1754–1832). LIFE. By Alfred Ainger. (E.M.L.) 218 pp. 1903. Macmillan. 2/- net.

A conscientious piece of work, embodying much fresh material and skilfully focusing the interest of Crabbe's life and writings. See also *Life*, by T. E. Kebbel. (G.W.) 157 pp. 1888. W. Scott. 1/-. Contains complete bibliography (5 pp.).

CRANMER, THOMAS, Archbishop of Canterbury (1489–1556). CRANMER AND THE ENGLISH REFORMATION. By Prof. A. F. Pollard. (H.R.) 414 pp. 1904. Putnam. 5/-.

The author attaches much importance to the atmosphere which Cranmer breathed for the proper understanding of his character; and this he attempts to recreate. An able and scholarly study of a somewhat elusive personality. See also *Life*, by A. J. Mason. (I.R.) 212 pp. Por. 1898. Methuen. 2/- net. Attempts to portray Cranmer as a living and intelligible figure.

CREIGHTON, MANDELL, Bishop of London and historian (1843–1900). LIFE AND LETTERS. By his Wife. New ed. 2 vols. 9 in. 969 pp. Pors. 1906. Longmans. 10/6 net.

An admirably written biography, bringing out clearly Bishop Creighton's strong and winsome personality, his catholicity of spirit, his remarkable capacity for work, his strong sense of duty, and his wide and exact scholarship. One of the best biographies of recent years.

CRISPI, FRANCESCO, Italian statesman (1819–1901). MEMOIRS by Mary Prichard-Agnetti, from the documents collected and edited by T. Palamenghi-Crispi. 2 vols. 9 in. 979 pp. 1912. Hodder. 16/- net each vol.

The work does not take the place of a biography, which still remains to be written, but it brings out clearly what manner of man Crispi was, and shows how consistent were his political services to Italy. Vol. i., The Thousand. Vol. ii., The Triple Alliance.

CROMWELL, OLIVER (1599–1658). CROMWELL'S LETTERS AND SPEECHES. Ed. by T. Carlyle. With introd. by C. H. Firth. 3 vols. Methuen. 18/- net.

Indispensable to every serious student, though, viewed historically, "the work displays much the same merits and the same defects as the *French Revolution*." The best biography for the general reader is that by C. H. Firth. (H.N.) 509 pp. Illus. 1903. Putnam. 5/-. Based on the author's article in the *Dictionary of National Biography* (1888); but embodying the results of later researches, and of recently

discovered documents such as the Clarke Papers. Battle plans, a feature. Other *Lives*: (1) by S. R. Gardiner. 319 pp Por. 1901. Longmans. 5/- net. A strictly biographical study by a master of history. Clear, scholarly, and scrupulously fair. No index. (2) By John Morley (Lord Morley of Blackburn). 8 in. 486 pp. Illus. 1900. Macmillan. 14/- net. Cheap ed. (without illus.). 4/-. Especially strong on literary side. (3) By F. Harrison. (T.E.S.) A masterly little volume. 234 pp. 1889. Macmillan. 2/6. See also *Cromwell's Place in History*, by S. R. Gardiner. 120 pp. 1897. Longmans. 3/6. The substance of lectures delivered in Oxford University.

CROMWELL, THOMAS, statesman (1485–1540). LIFE AND LETTERS. By R. B. Merriman. 2 vols. 9 in. 810 pp. Por. 1902. Clarendon Press. 18/- net.

Attempts to present the life of Thomas Cromwell as a statesman, and to estimate his work without religious bias. The author maintains that the motives that inspired his actions were invariably political, and that the ecclesiastical changes carried through under his guidance were but incidents of his administration. Authoritative and exhaustive.

CRUIKSHANK, GEORGE, artist (1792–1878). LIFE. By Blanchard Jerrold. New ed. 408 pp. 84 illus. 1894. Chatto. 3/6.

Attempts to present Cruikshank not only as he lived and worked, but also in the light in which he was regarded by his friends and critics. Attractively written. Appendices contain list of principal works illustrated by Cruikshank, and extracts from Cruikshank's description of the "Worship of Bacchus." See also *Memoir*, by F. G. Stephens. (G.A.) 144 pp. Illus. 1891. Sampson Low. 2/6.

D

DALHOUSIE, JAMES A. BROUN-RAMSAY, MARQUIS OF, Governor-General of India (1812–1860). LIFE. By Sir W. W. Hunter. (R.I.) 228 pp. Por. Map. 1890. Clarendon Press. 2/6 net.

Not so much a biography as an account of Dalhousie's connection with the final developments of the East India Company's rule. A fuller biography is that by L. J. Trotter. (S.S.) 248 pp. Por. N.d. W. H Allen. 1/-.

DALTON, JOHN, chemist (1766–1844). LIFE. By J. P. Millington. (E.M.S.) 237 pp. Por. 1906. Dent. 2/6 net.

A freshly written and up-to-date account based for the most part on previous memoirs. The significance of Dalton's work is admirably brought out. A list of his books is given. See also *Life*, by Sir H. E. Roscoe. (C.S.S.s.) 210 pp. Por. 1895. Cassell. 2/6. Equally valuable.

DAMPIER, WILLIAM, pirate and hydrographer (1652 1715). LIFE. By W. Clark Russell. (E.M.A.) 198 pp. Por. 1894. Macmillan. 2/6.

After an instructive account of navigation in the seventeenth century and of the life of the early mariner, the author proceeds to narrate the career of Dampier. The biographical facts for the most part are taken from the accounts of Dampier's life written by himself in the second volume of his *Travels*.

DANTE ALIGHIERI (1265–1321). HIS TIMES AND HIS WORK. By A. J. Butler. 210 pp. 1895. Innes (now Macmillan). 5/-.

A good introduction by a noted Dante scholar. Appendix contains valuable hints for beginners, and an essay on Dante's use of classical literature. See also (1) *Dante, and Other Essays*, by R. W. Church. 260 pp. 1888. Macmillan. 4/- net. The Dante essay, which occupies 191 pp., is a weighty contribution. (2) *Life*, by E. H. Plumptre. 6¼ in. 252 pp. Illus. 1900. Isbister. 2/6. In this edition a little of Dean Plumptre's "somewhat exuberant conjecture" has been pruned by A. J. Butler. Old-fashioned, but not valueless.

DARWIN, CHARLES ROBERT, discoverer of natural selection (1809–82). LIFE. By Francis Darwin. 354 pp. Por. 1892. Murray. 7/6. Pop. ed., 2/6 net.

Darwin's "life told in an autobiographical chapter, and in a selected series of his published letters edited by his son." Practically an abridgment of the *Life and Letters* (1887), the personal portions of the larger work being retained as far as possible. See also *Charles Darwin and the Theory of Natural Selection*, by E. B. Poulton. (C.S.S.s.) 232 pp. Por. 1896. Cassell. 2/6.

DAVIS, JOHN, navigator (1550–1605). LIFE. By Sir C. R. Markham. (W.G.E.) 307 pp. Illus. Maps. 1889. Philip. 3/6.

The only popular account of the discoverer of Davis Straits. Gives a vivid idea of his personality and shows clearly what he accomplished.

DAVY, SIR HUMPHRY, natural philosopher (1778–1829). LIFE. By T. E. Thorpe. (C.S.S.a.) 247 pp. Por. 1896. Cassell. 2/6.

A competent biography setting in a clear light the personality and achievements of Davy. George Stephenson's connection with the invention of the safety lamp is discussed. An attempt is made to show the considerable part which Davy played in the social and intellectual life of London.

DEFOE, DANIEL, author of *Robinson Crusoe* (c. 1661-1731). LIFE. By Thomas Wright. 9 in. 461 pp. Illus. 1894. Cassell. 21/-.

The fullest account of Defoe's life and writings. The author had at his disposal a mass of valuable material with the existence of which previous biographers were unacquainted. A popular biography, but not of much critical value. Gives list of Defoe's works, numbering 254 items. See also *Life*, by W. Minto. (E.M.L.) 179 pp. 1879 Macmillan. 1/- net. Directs attention to Defoe's main lines of thought, and does not overburden the narrative with minor details. A sound piece of work.

DE QUINCEY, THOMAS, "The Opium Eater" (1785–1859). LIFE AND WRITINGS. By A. H. Japp ("H. A. Page"). New ed., revised and rearranged. 334 pp. Pors. 1890. John Hogg. 6/-.

"The only extensive and complete *Life* of De Quincey." Contains a large amount of biographical material supplied by the De Quincey family. The best short *Life* is by David Masson. (E.M.L.) 217 pp 1902. Macmillan. 1/- net. Author was personally acquainted with De Quincey. See also *De Quincey and his Friends*, by Jas. Hogg. 8 in. 384 pp. Por. 1895. Sampson Low. 10/6. Personal recollections and anecdotes.

DERBY, EDWARD GEORGE G. S. STANLEY, FOURTEENTH EARL OF (1799–1869). LIFE. By T. E. Kebbel. (S.S.) 232 pp. 1890. W. H. Allen. 1/-.

Gives a fair outline of Lord Derby's career, though it lacks the quality of intimacy. See also *Life*, by G. Saintsbury. (Q.P.M.) 233 pp. Por. 1892. Sampson Low. 3/6. Written from a Tory standpoint.

DESCARTES, RENÉ, "father of modern philosophy" (1596-1650). LIFE AND TIMES. By Elizabeth S. Haldane. 8¼ in. 416 pp. Por. 1905. Murray. 15/- net.

The only complete and authoritative work on Descartes in the language. A scholarly narrative written in the light of the most recent research.

DEVONSHIRE, SPENCER COMPTON, EIGHTH DUKE OF (1833–1908). LIFE. By Bernard Holland. 2 vols. 9 in. 952 pp. Illus. Map. 1911. Longmans. 32/- net.

The authorised biography. Covers adequately every aspect of the subject's life and work, and reveals attractively the late Duke's personality. Also gives a vivid picture of the political history of this country during the last fifty years. Finely and discriminatingly written.

DICKENS, CHARLES, novelist (1812–70). LIFE. By John Forster. 338 pp. 1902. Chapman. 2/6. Two vol. ed., 12/-. Another ed. revised and abridged by G. Gissing. 6/-.

The standard work. A mine of information, though hardly an ideal biography. See also *Laws*. (1) By G. K. Chesterton. 9 in. 311 pp. Pors. 1906. Methuen. 6/-. Interesting and thoroughly readable. Suggestive chapters on Dickens and Christmas, the great Dickens characters, and the future of Dickens. (2) By A. W. Ward. (E.M.L.) 230 pp. 1882. Macmillan. 1/- net. Full of sober criticism. (3) By F. T. Marzials. (G.W.) 166 pp. 1887. W. Scott. 1/-. Bibliography (33 pp.). (4) *Life, Writings and Personality*, by F. G. Kitton. 8¼ in. 519 pp. N.d. Jack. 5/- net. Discusses Dickens's characteristics and idiosyncrasies, indicates his views on Literature, Art, Science, Politics, and reveals his habits and methods of work.

DODGSON, CHARLES LUTWIDGE ("**LEWIS CARROLL**"), author (1832–98). LIFE AND LETTERS. By S. D. Collingwood. 8 in. 468 pp. Illus. 1898. Unwin. 3/6. Also in Nelson's Shilling Library.

A well-written memoir by the subject's nephew. Presents an accurate picture of a magnetic personality. Full bibliography (12 pp.).

DONNE, JOHN, poet and Dean of St. Paul's (1573–1631). LIFE AND LETTERS. By L. Gosse. 2 vols. 9 in. 735 pp. Illus. 1899. Hememann. 24/- net.

An exhaustive life of Donne. Based partly on Izaak Walton's narrative, and partly on the correspondence of Donne here for the first time collected. A biographical and critical monograph of great value.

DRAKE, SIR FRANCIS, greatest of Elizabethan seamen (1540–96). LIFE. By Julian Corbett. (E.M.A.) 7th ed. 215 pp. Por. 1908. Macmillan. 2/6.

A vivid presentation of Drake's life and times by the leading authority on the subject. Charmingly written.

DRYDEN, JOHN, poet (1631–1700). LIFE. By Prof. G. Saintsbury. (E.M.L.) 198 pp. 1881. Macmillan. 1/- net.

The only popular biography. An excellent summary of the personal facts concerning Dryden, together with a valuable estimate of his writings.

DUMAS, ALEXANDRE, French novelist (1802–70). LIFE AND ADVENTURES. By Percy Fitzgerald. 2 vols. 9 in. About 600 pp. 1873. Tinsley. O.p.

A storehouse of information on all matters connected with Dumas.

DUNDEE, VISCOUNT. See GRAHAM OF CLAVERHOUSE.

DÜRER, ALBERT, painter and engraver (1471–1528). LIFE. By R. F. Heath. (G.A.) 115 pp. Illus. 1881. Sampson Low. 2/6.

Presents for the general reader an intelligent survey of Dürer's life and work, and gives a list of his principal paintings, together with a bibliography. A helpful book.

EDDY, MARY BAKER G., founder of Christian Science (d. 1910). LIFE. By G. Milmine. 8¼ in. 493 pp. 1910. Hodder. 6/- net.

An interesting and informative account of the career of Mrs. Eddy, a considerable portion of which is devoted to the origin and development of the Christian Science movement. The author is not a Christian Scientist.

EDGEWORTH, MARIA, novelist (1767–1849). LIFE. By Hon. Emily Lawless. (E.M.L.) 227 pp. 1904. Macmillan. 2/- net.

A well-informed, compact biography, containing a number of hitherto unpublished letters of the novelist. See also *Life* by Helen Zimmern. (E.W.) 219 pp. 1883. W. H. Allen. 1/6.

EDISON, THOMAS ALVA, inventor (b. 1847). HIS LIFE AND INVENTIONS. By F. L. Dyer and T. C. Martin. 2 vols. 8¼ in. 989 pp. Illus. 1910. Harper. 16/- net.

"The writers have done their work thoroughly and well, with knowledge, discretion, and restraint, and they have produced a book of absorbing interest, which is a real addition, not only to the literature of industry, but to the study of man"—*Times*.

EDWARD I. (1239–1307). EDWARD PLANTAGENET, THE ENGLISH JUSTINIAN. By E. Jenks. (H.N.) 384 pp. Illus. Maps. 1902. Putnam. 5/-.

Attempts to show how far Edward was the creator of the English nation. Maintains that his true greatness is to be found in his work in connection with the building up of the Common Law. Written from first-hand sources.

EDWARD VII. (1841–1910). HIS LIFE AND TIMES. Ed. by Sir Richard Holmes. 2 vols. 13 in. 712 pp. Illus. 1910–11. Amalgamated Press.

Not an ordinary biography, but an attempt to show by means of a minutely detailed history "the progress of the whole world from the beginning of the Victorian era to the present day, with the personality of King Edward, from his birth until his death, threading the way." The work was planned and undertaken by the Librarian at Windsor Castle with the approval of His Majesty. See also SIR S. LEE's authoritative and critical article in the Second Supplement of the *Dictionary of National Biography*.

ELGAR, SIR EDWARD, musical composer (b. 1857). LIFE. By R. J. Buckley. (L.M.M.) 106 pp. Illus. 1905. Lane. 2/6 net.

An interesting study, partly biographical and partly critical. Contains a list of the composer's works. For the general reader.

ELGIN AND KINCARDINE, JAMES BRUCE, EARL OF, first Governor-General of Canada (1811–63). LIFE. By G. M. Wrong. 9 in. 312 pp. 19 illus. Map. 1905. Methuen. 7/6 net.

A judicial survey of the leading incidents in the career of the statesman whose life constituted "almost exclusively a chapter of British political history in scenes beyond the British Isles." The treatment is fresh, and the author incorporates much new material, including a number of Lord Elgin's privately printed letters.

"ELIOT, GEORGE" (Mary Ann Evans), novelist (1819–80). LIFE AS RELATED IN HER JOURNALS AND LETTERS. Arranged

and edited by J. W. Cross. 3 vols. 1226 pp. Illus. N.d. Blackwood. 42/-. New ed., 1 vol., 7/6.

The letters are arranged "so as to form one connected whole, keeping the order of their dates and with the least possible interruption of comment." By so doing an effort is made to combine a narrative of the novelist's day-to-day life. See also short *Life*, by Sir Leslie Stephen. (E.M.L.) 219 pp. 1902. Macmillan. 2/- net. An admirable piece of critical biography. Complete bibliography (14 pp.) in *Life*, by Oscar Browning. (G.W.) 167 pp. 1890. W. Scott. 1/-.

ELIZABETH, QUEEN (1533–1603). LIFE. By Mandell Creighton. New ed. 313 pp. Por. 1899. Longmans. 5/- net.

The best book for the general reader. By a master of history who was as painstaking as he was impartial. A straightforward narrative in which an attempt is made to illustrate a character rather than to write the history of a time. No index. See also *Life*, by E. S. Beesly. 243 pp. 1892. Macmillan. 2/6. A concise exposition and criticism of the main episodes of Elizabeth's life and reign.

EMERSON, RALPH WALDO, poet and essayist (1803–82). LIFE. By J. E. Cabot. 2 vols. 8 in. 826 pp. 1887. Macmillan. 18/-.

The author was Emerson's literary executor and had access to unpublished writings. He does not attempt any estimate, but contents himself with furnishing materials for this purpose. See also (1) Emerson's *Journals*, ed. by E. W. Emerson and W. E. Forbes. Vols. i. and ii. 8 in. 401 pp. 1910. Constable. 6/- net per vol. These two vols. begin with the year 1820, and close with the year 1832. (2) *Life*, by R. Garnett. (G.W.) 207 pp. 1888. W. Scott. 1/-. Bibliography (14 pp.).

ERASMUS, DESIDERIUS, leader in the Revival of Learning (1466–1536). LIFE. By Prof. E. Emerton. (H.E.) 480 pp. Illus. 1899. Putnam. 5/- net.

There is no complete and satisfactory life of Erasmus, but this is an approach to one on the popular side. The author has chosen the chronological method as best fitted to illustrate the development of the man in his relation to his time. Bibliographical note. See also *Life and Letters of Erasmus*, by J. A. Froude. New ed. 458 pp. 1894. Longmans. 6/-. Lectures intended to lead readers to a study of Erasmus's writings. A fascinating book, but misleading at points.

EUCLID. HIS LIFE AND SYSTEM. By Thos. Smith. (W.E.M.) 233 pp. 1902. Edin. Clark. 3/-.

Explains first of all who Euclid was, then traces the influence he exerted in his own day and in subsequent times; investigates to what extent the introduction and the general study of geometry was epoch-making, and presents a forecast as to the future cultivation of the science. Popular.

FARADAY, MICHAEL, scientist (1791–1867). HIS LIFE AND WORK. By S. P. Thompson. (C.S.s.a.) 317 pp. Illus. 1898. Cassell. 3/6.

Gives the main biographical facts and a competent survey of the work of Faraday, "the greatest scientific expositor of his time." A number of extracts from Faraday's notebooks are printed for the first time. A valuable book.

FAWCETT, HENRY, economist (1833–84). LIFE. By Sir Leslie Stephen. 4th ed. 8 in. 491 pp. Pors. 1886. Smith, Elder. 12/6.

An intimate account written from first-hand knowledge of the subject. Fawcett's work at the Post Office is described at considerable length.

FÉNELON, FRANÇOIS DE, French writer (1651–1715). LIFE. By Viscount St. Cyres. 9 in. 320 pp. 8 Illus. 1901. Methuen. 10/6.

An attempt to review the whole life and works of Fénelon from a standpoint somewhat more impartial than that of his French biographers. Depicts Fénelon as the father of 18th-century sentimentalism, and as an upholder of "17th-century rationality, and of the most ruthlessly stoical of mysticisms." See also *Fénelon: His Friends and his Enemies*, by E. K. Sanders. 9 in. 430 pp. Por. 1901. Longmans. 10/6 net.

FIELDING, HENRY, novelist (1707–54). MEMOIR. By G. M. Godden. 9 in. 339 pp. Illus. 1910. Low. 10/6 net.

Includes newly discovered letters and records and gives illustrations from contemporary prints. As the book is chiefly concerned with Fielding the man, literary criticism is avoided. Sheds fresh light on the novelist's childhood and on his activities in social and legislative reform. Also mentions the date and place, hitherto unknown, "of that central event in his life, the death of his beloved wife." See also brief *Life*, by Austin Dobson. (E.M.L.) 205 pp. 1883. Macmillan. 1/- net. Concise and authoritative.

FITZGERALD, EDWARD, translator of Omar Khayyam (1809–83). LIFE. By A. C. Benson. (E.M.L.) 213 pp. 1905. Macmillan. 2/- net.

The best book for the general reader. Skilfully condenses the literature of the subject and, at the same time, furnishes an illuminating study of the poet. FitzGerald's personal history and especially his eccentricities are set forth in Mr Thomas Wright's two-volume *Life*. 1904. Grant Richards. 24/- net.

FORSTER, WILLIAM EDWARD, statesman (1819–86). LIFE. By Sir T. Wemyss Reid. 3rd ed. 8½ in. 1169 pp. Illus. 1888. Chapman. 32/-. New ed. in 1 vol., 6/-.

The authorised biography. Every aspect of Forster's career is treated fully, but there is no critical estimate of his life and work.

FOX, CHARLES JAMES, statesman (1749–1806). HIS EARLY HISTORY. By Sir G. O. Trevelyan, Bart. New ed. 526 pp. 1887. Longmans. 3/6.

A brilliant study tracing the earlier career of Fox and furnishing a vivid picture of later 18th-century politics. See also *Life*, by H. O. Wakeman. (S.S.) 228 pp. 1890. W. H. Allen. 1/-.

FOX, GEORGE, founder of the Society of Friends (Quakers) (1624–90). LIFE. By Thomas Hodgkin. (L.R.) 290 pp. Por. 1896. Methuen. 2/- net.

Dr. Hodgkin is a Quaker as well as an accomplished historian. He therefore writes with knowledge and sympathy. His view is that Fox was essentially an original religious thinker and borrowed very little from other sects.

FRANCIS, ST., OF ASSISI (c. 1182–1226). LIFE. By Paul Sabatier, tr. by L. S. Houghton. 8¼ in. 483 pp. 1894. Hodder. 7/6.

A work of much research and deep insight. About 100 pp. are devoted to a critical study of the sources. No index. See also *Lives*. (1) By A. M. Stoddart. (G.B.) 7 in. 261 pp. 16 Illus. 1903. Methuen. 2/6. Author received assistance from M. Sabatier, and was indebted to the

researches of other Franciscan scholars. (2) By Father Cuthbert. 9 in. 453 pp. 1912. Longmans. 12/6 net. Displays "a deeper insight, a finer sympathy" than any previous biography. —*Times*.

FRANKLIN, BENJAMIN, statesman and scientist (1706–90). LIFE AND TIMES. By James Parton. 2 vols. 8½ in. 1334 pp. Pors. 1864. Kegan Paul. 20/-.
Though an old book, it gives the most elaborate and interesting account of Franklin's career. A work of much research written with freshness and vigour. See also Franklin's *Autobiography*. Dent. 3/6. Also in Everyman's Library. 1/-.

FRANKLIN, SIR JOHN, Arctic explorer (1786–1847). LIFE. By H. D. Traill. 9 in. 454 pp. Pors. Maps. 1896. Murray. 16/-.
Deals primarily with the personality of Franklin and emphasises his sterling and religious character. Contains a considerable amount of material hitherto unpublished. See also *Life*, by A. H. Markham. (W.G.E.) 336 pp. 20 illus. 4 maps. 1891. Philip. 4/6. Deals exhaustively with Franklin's exploration work.

FREEMAN, EDWARD A., historian (1823–92). LIFE AND LETTERS. By W. R. W. Stephens. 2 vols. 8½ in. 950 pp. Pors. 1895. Macmillan. 17/- net.
An interesting record of Freeman's literary industry, and of the growth of his opinions. Based largely on his essays and articles. Does not contain the correspondence between Freeman and Green.

FROUDE, JAMES ANTHONY, historian (1818–94). LIFE. By Herbert Paul. 8 in. 463 pp. 1905. Pitman. 16/- net.
The only biography of Froude. The author received some assistance from the historian's family. Written with knowledge, insight, and literary skill.

FRY, ELIZABETH, philanthropist (1780–1845). LIFE. By Mrs. E. R. Pitman. (E.W.) 216 pp. 1884. W. H. Allen. 1/6.
Presents in popular form the leading biographical facts.

GAINSBOROUGH, THOMAS, painter (1727–88). HIS LIFE, WORK, FRIENDS AND SITTERS. By W. B. Boulton. 9 in. 347 pp. 40 illus. 1905. Methuen. 7/6 net.
An excellent biography, presenting in convenient and popular form the few biographical details that have been preserved. One chapter is devoted to a valuable estimate of Gainsborough's art, and another discusses his personality. Illustrations a feature. See also short *Life*, by A. E. Fletcher (M.B.A.) 7 in. 250 pp. Illus. 1904. W. Scott. 3/6 net. Gives (1) lists of Gainsborough pictures in public galleries and possessed by private owners; (2) list of subjects treated by Gainsborough; (3) sales of his works; and (4) bibliography.

GALILEI, GALILEO, experimental philosopher (1564–1642). HIS LIFE AND WORK. By J. J. Fahie. 9 in. 467 pp. Illus. 1903. Murray. 16/- net.
The aim is to give a fuller presentation of biographical facts than that contained in Brewster's biography (1841). Treats fully of Galileo's discoveries and the means by which they were made; also of his intellectual character, and the triumphs and reverses of his life. Bibliography and list of principal works consulted.

GAMBETTA, LÉON MICHEL, French statesman (1838–82). LIFE AND LETTERS. By P. B. Ghensi, tr. by V. M. Montague. 9 in. 365 pp. 1910. Unwin. 12/6 net.
The fullest account of Gambetta's career in English. Covers the ground fairly adequately, but reveals little that is new to close students of the French statesman's career. See also *Life*, by F. T. Marzials. (S.S.) 236 pp. 1890. W. H. Allen. 1/-. Concise and popular. Removes Gambetta, as far as possible, out of the strife of politics, and tries to look at him historically.

GARIBALDI, GIUSEPPE, Italian patriot (1807–82). LIFE. By H. Blackett. 7 in. 334 pp. Illus. 1888. W. Scott. 2/6.
Aims at giving, "in an appreciative spirit, the ways and words and doings of this wonderful man." Not of much value critically, but presents the main facts attractively. No index. See also *Garibaldi's Defence of the Roman Republic*, by G. M. Trevelyan. 9 in. 392 pp. Illus. 7 maps. Longmans. 6/6 net. A vivid description of the defence of Rome, of the retreat of the Garibaldians and the escape of their chief. Thoroughly trustworthy. The dress and appearance of Garibaldi in 1849 are described in an appendix.

GARRICK, DAVID, actor (1717–79). LIFE. By Joseph Knight. 9 in. 352 pp. Por. 1894. Kegan Paul. 10/6 net.
Aims only at supplying the leading facts of Garrick's career, and makes no pretension to furnish full information concerning the scenes and characters amidst which he dwelt. The best *Life* for the general reader.

GIBBON, EDWARD, historian (1737–94). AUTOBIOGRAPHIES ed. by John Murray. 9 in. 449 pp. Por. 1896. Murray. 12/-.
The autobiographies are printed verbatim from hitherto unpublished MSS., with an introduction by Lord Sheffield. See also *Life*, by J. Cotter Morison. (E.M.L.) 190 pp. 1871. Macmillan. 1/- net.

GILBERT, SIR WILLIAM SCHWENCK, dramatist (1836–1911). LIFE. By E. A. Browne. (S.S.a.) 96 pp. 23 illus. 1907. Lane. 2/6 net.
Not a complete biography, but a useful handbook for playgoers. Gives a list of Gilbert and Sullivan operas, and a complete bibliography of Gilbert's plays.

GIOTTO (GIOTTO DI BONDONE), painter and architect (*c.* 1266–1337). LIFE. By Harry Quilter. (G.A.) 126 pp. Illus. 1886. Sampson Low. 2/6.
The facts of Giotto's life are taken from Vasari's *Lives of the Painters*, and compared with those given by later writers. The author has made a careful study of the pictures and sculptures of Giotto, and he is alone responsible for the descriptions.

GLADSTONE, WILLIAM EWART, statesman (1809–98). LIFE. By John Morley (Lord Morley of Blackburn). 3 vols. 9 in. 2000 pp. Pors. 1903. Macmillan. 42/- net. Pop. ed., 2 vols., 5/- net each; Cheap pop. ed., 3 vols., 3/- net.
The standard authority. See also *Correspondence on Church and Religion of W. E. Gladstone*, selected and arranged by D. C. Lathbury. 2 vols. 9 in. 930 pp. Illus. 1910. Murray. 24/- net. Complementary to Lord Morley's great biography which deliberately omitted dealing in detail with the religious aspect of Gladstone's life. See also admirable short *Life*, by H. W. Paul. 8½ in. 353 pp. Por. 1901. Smith, Elder. 7/6. Also in Nelson's Shilling Library. An expansion of the author's article in the *Dictionary of National Biography*.

GOETHE, JOHANN WOLFGANG VON, German poet (1749–1832). LIFE. By H.